

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

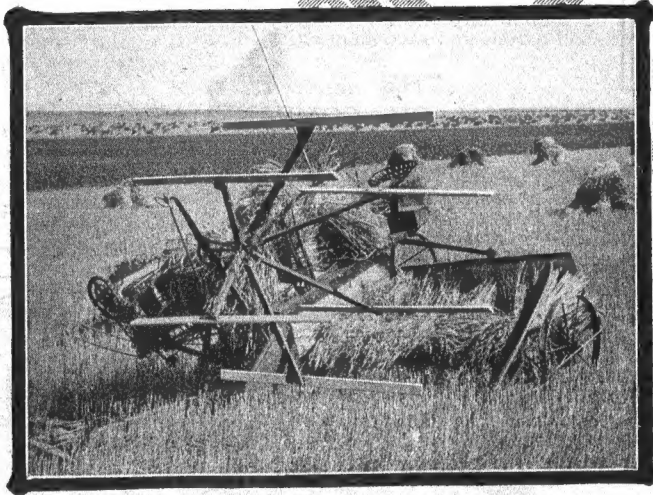
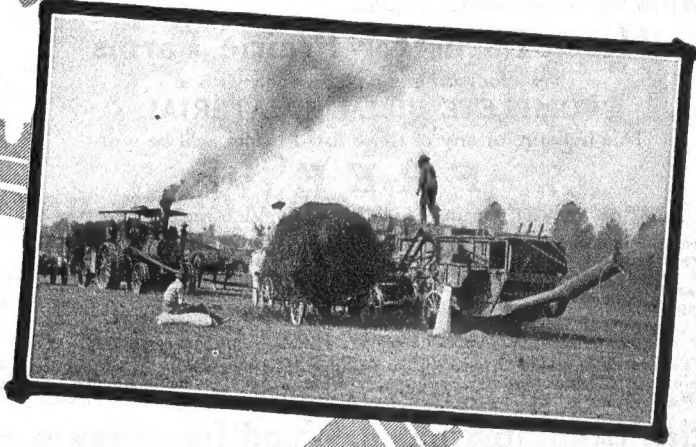
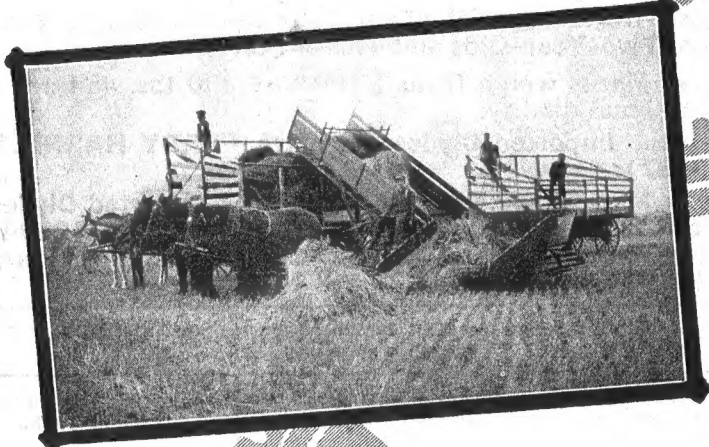
Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

March 15, 1916

\$ 150 per Year

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OTTAWA



FARM MACHINERY

Circulation over 34,000 weekly



Cheaper Motive Power for the Farm

On almost every farm horses furnish the motive power that operates farm implements and machinery. Power outfits, while effective under certain conditions, are not likely to supplant the horse for general farm work, and good horses can always be expected to have a high value in Western Canada. The farmer's investment in horse motive power can be greatly reduced if he will

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If mares are used instead of geldings for farm work, and provision made for the care of colts, every farmer can effect a great saving in the cost of his horses and also increase the revenue from the farm by selling surplus stock. The experience of horse breeders has shown that horses do better if given shelter at nights in winter. The barn in which horses are kept need not be especially warm. A building that is free from drafts and affords protection from storms is sufficient. But it MUST BE DRY.

The COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE of the UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN, in a bulletin entitled

Horse Barns for Prairie Farms

shows four different plans, each with a
COMPLETE BILL OF MATERIAL

This bulletin, or any of those listed below, will be sent

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on request to the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C.

- 1—General Purpose Barns
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British Columbia has a Wood for every use.

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Make all the money you can out of your grain by doing your business right. Have copies of all your letters and keep them in a file where you can put your hand on them instantly. You can then keep your business in just as good shape as any business man in the city. Many farmers would have saved from \$10 to \$50 on a car of grain alone if they had kept copies of all their letters and saved them to avoid disputes.

The Farmer's Private Secretary is prepared specially for farmers. It contains the following:

One Letter File, like the picture, 11 1/2 by 9 1/2 inches, with a pocket for each letter of the alphabet. This file when closed is only 1 3/4 inches thick, but it opens like an accordion and will hold 1,000 letters. Made of tough paper reinforced with linen. It will last 20 years if handled with care. Two Handsome Grecian Bond Writing Tablets, each containing 90 sheets of ruled paper 8 by 10 inches (to fit the file) and bound in a beautiful cover with two full size blotters. One Hundred fine quality white Envelopes. Six Sheets "Manifold" Carbon Paper, same size as writing tablets, for taking copies of your letters. Six "Manifold" Pens specially made for making carbon copies of letters. Ordinary pens will not serve the purpose. Complete Instructions for use. Any farmer who would like to have the "Farmer's Private Secretary" can procure it by doing two hours of very easy work. Sign the coupon and send it today.

The Farmer's Private Secretary
In use



Sales Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

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Name

P.O.

Province

Mr. 15-16

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LAYZELL'S HORSE

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These Mares weigh from 1,400 to 1,800 lbs. and are of exceptional quality.

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This is without doubt the Best Bunch of Mares ever offered by Public Auction in the West

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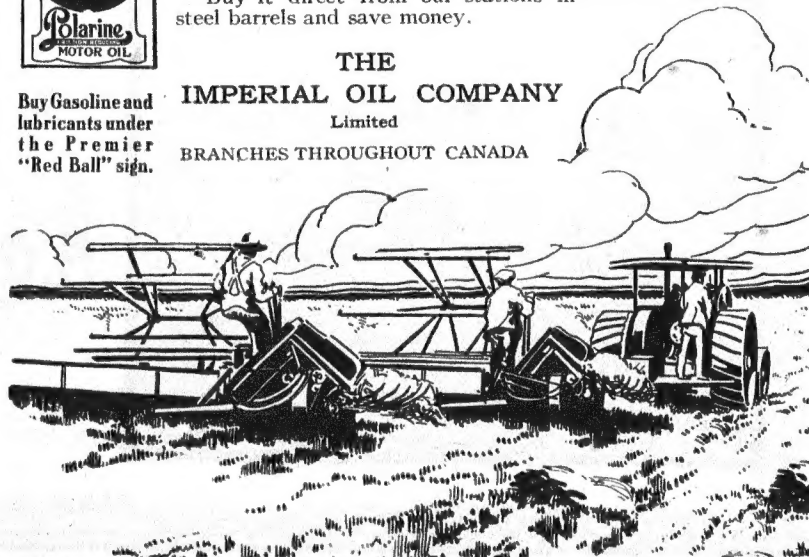
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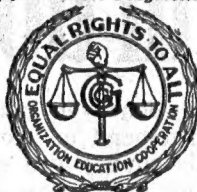
A PINK NOTICE

A pink notice attached to this page shows that your subscription will expire the end of this month. We hope you have enjoyed The Guide and that you will send us \$1.50 for your renewal at once, using the blank coupon and the addressed envelope which will also be enclosed. We always give several weeks' notice so that subscribers will have plenty of time to forward their renewals and not miss any copies of The Guide. We cannot supply back copies of The Guide, so we hope you will not delay in sending your renewal. When requesting a change of address, please give us three weeks' notice. If the date of the address label on your Guide is not changed within a month after you send your renewal, please notify us at once. It is always safer to send your money by postal or express money orders. Mail your \$1.50 today.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
Associate Editors: John W. Ward and Ernest J. Trott
Home Editor: Francis Marion Beynon

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March 15

No. 11

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING

Published every Wednesday. Subscriptions in the British Empire \$1.50 per year. Foreign subscriptions \$2.00 per year. Single copies 5 cents.

Advertising Rates

Commercial Display—18 cents per agate line.
Livestock Display—14 cents per agate line.
Classified—4 cents per word per issue.

No discount for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, thru careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

A.... \$15,000 Proposal

Showing what Guide Subscribers can do to help The Guide

By THE EDITOR

It is just a year ago on April 1 since the subscription price of The Guide was raised from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per year. Our readers will remember that before increasing the subscription price we placed the matter before each of the three annual conventions, and also published in The Guide the reason why it was necessary to get a larger subscription price. We are glad to be able to state that our renewal subscriptions have been received in larger numbers at \$1.50 during the past year than they were during the previous year at \$1.00. Our readers have shown a splendid spirit of co-operation and appreciation and have helped us out remarkably well in the payment of their subscriptions. It is our aim, as fast as possible, to bring the subscription list of The Guide up to a paid-in-advance basis. Already there are 25,000 subscriptions to The Guide paid in advance, but there are 10,000 subscriptions that are in arrears anywhere from one month to twelve months. These subscriptions are all due now at \$1.50 per year, and if they are all paid immediately it would bring us in \$15,000 additional revenue. Every day brings in a considerable number, but still there are a great many subscribers who have not yet paid.

WHAT A BIG DIFFERENCE

Probably those subscribers who are in arrears do not realize what a difference it makes to the publication of their own paper whether they pay promptly or withhold their renewal for from six to twelve months. We always send every subscriber a notice one month in advance of the expiration of their subscription, and then we send frequent notices thereafter in an endeavor to have them pay their subscription direct to the office. Very often after we have sent four or five notices at a cost of 15 to 20 cents, we then pay an agent a commission to go around and collect the renewal, which means that altho the renewal subscription which we collect is \$1.50 it costs us sometimes pretty close to \$1.00 to collect it.

Also we are compelled to state that there are a number of our readers who subscribe to The Guide and after receiving a number of notices and not paying their subscription until they are twelve months in arrears their names are cut off. This means we have spent 15 to 25 cents in sending out notices and have sent them 52 issues of The Guide which have cost us over \$3.00 and then we get nothing out of it. On such subscriptions it can readily be seen that we are losing money and losing it very fast.

HOW IT COSTS

Perhaps our readers do not realize just the difference it makes whether a subscription is paid promptly or whether we have to spend quite a lot of money in collecting it. As we stated above if these 10,000 subscriptions were paid at once we would have \$15,000 in cash. But if we have to send out 15 cents worth of notices to everyone it means \$1,500 cash spent in that way alone. Then again if we have to send agents round to collect these renewals in each case and pay the agent 60 cents for collecting the \$1.50, we have already paid out \$6,000 more so that the total we would get from the 10,000 subscribers would be only \$7,500.

Now we know that practically every one of the 10,000 subscribers who are in arrears at the present time could easily pay the \$1.50. It is simply that they have neglected it and they do not realize that their neglect in this respect is costing The Guide a whole lot of money. We hope that every subscriber who sees this item in The Guide this week will immediately look at the label on his paper, and if he is in arrears he will mail us the \$1.50 at once together with the coupon at the bottom of this page.

AN EXTRA \$7,500 TO SPEND

Now if we had the additional \$7,500 we could use it to splendid advantage. What could we do with this extra \$7,500, if we had it?

We could engage the services of 25 of the best writers in Canada and the United States, who would investigate for us all kinds of problems that are of vital interest to the farmers of this country and we could publish these articles in The Guide for the benefit of our readers. This information alone would be worth thousands of dollars to our readers. An additional \$7,500 per year spent in securing articles for publication in The Guide, pictures, good stories and other special services would make a wonderful difference to our paper, and it is simply because we have to spend so much money collecting subscriptions that we are not able to spend more money in improving The Guide.

This is a very frank talk with our readers because we know they are interested in our paper and we hope that each one of them will take it to heart and immediately investigate to see whether or not his subscription is in arrears. At the bottom of this page we are publishing a coupon, and all that it is necessary for you to do is to write your name and address exactly as it now appears on your label and send it in to us immediately with a postal note for \$1.50. Your label will then be changed in the course of two weeks, and we will be able to use the money for carrying on the work that The Guide was established to carry on.

If you are really anxious to help The Guide in the work it is doing, here is an opportunity to do it and to do it in the best possible way.

PLEASE LOOK AT LABEL

Every subscriber to The Guide can easily tell whether or not his subscription is in arrears by simply looking at the address label which appears on the front cover of his Guide every week. The label reads like this:—

J. B. Smith
REDVERS
SASK. June 15

This shows that Mr. Smith's subscription expired with the last issue of June, 1915, and that he is now nine months in arrears.

SUGGESTIONS AND CRITICISMS WELCOMED

At the same time as you send in your subscription the editor would be very glad to receive any suggestions for improving the paper, or any criticisms of the articles that are already appearing in the paper. It is the desire of the publishers and the editor to make The Guide the very best possible paper in this country, and helpful suggestions and criticisms are always welcomed.

But whatever you do, be sure to send in your renewal at once because seeding will be starting in a very few weeks and we know that once you begin seeding operations you will forget to attend to this very important matter.



Clip out the coupon today, write your letter of suggestions to the editor, and mail it immediately.

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,
Winnipeg, Man.

Herewith find money order for \$1.50 to renew my subscription for one year from the date now on my label.

Name

P. O.

Province

Be sure to write your name and address very plainly and exactly the same as it now appears on your label.

Mch. 15.

This Tractor will do YOUR Work

This Spring is going to be a very short one, when every minute will count. What you want, then, is a tractor with plenty of power that you can depend on working—without a stop—all day and every day. But besides this, you must consider the money you can save by using lowest grade fuel oil instead of high priced gasoline. Easy handling and accessibility of parts are two mighty interesting features you should think about. These and many other points are embodied in the

Fairbanks-Morse 15-30 Oil Tractor

It has definitely established itself as the engine best suited to the average farm. You should remember these points about the Fairbanks-Morse.

POWER—Every Tractor severely tested, being made to pull more than full load on belt for several hours, then tested for maximum draw bar pull. We prove the ability of each Tractor to carry and maintain a load in excess of its rated power.

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SIMPLICITY—Fewer small working parts than any other tractor made. Fairbanks-Morse Tractors are always run by their owners. **NO EXPERTS NEEDED.**

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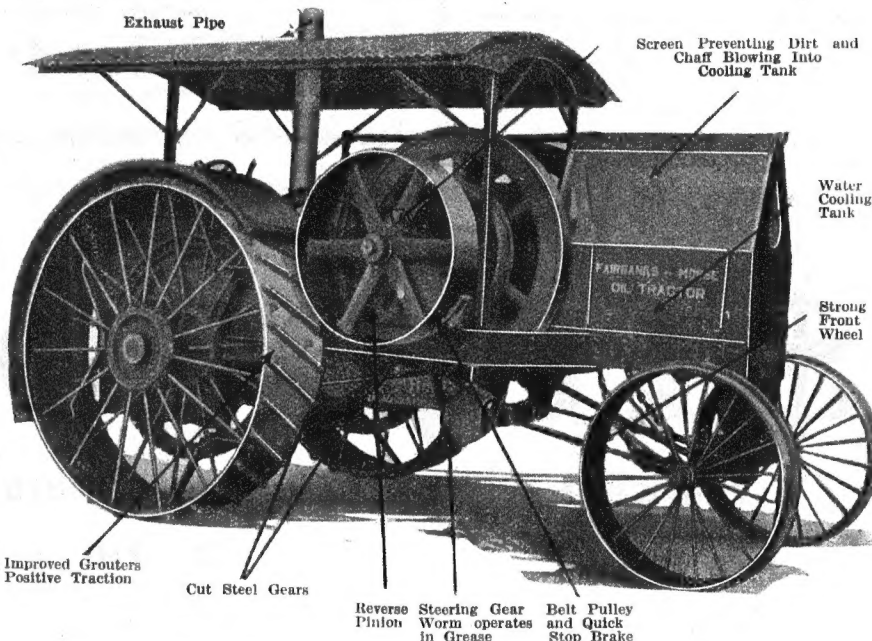
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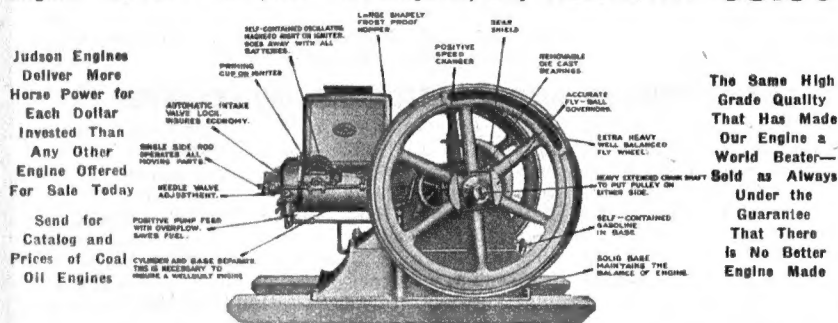


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MORE POWER—LOWER COST

The Lowest Prices ever made on a High Grade Dependable Engine. 2½ H.P. Complete with magneto, only **\$68.50**



Proven in actual competition to be the Best Engine Made—regardless of Name, Make or Price

Note the features of this engine as shown above—Absolute simplicity and durability; economy of fuel; evenly balanced; smooth running, and will last as long as any engine built. A surplus of H.P. above our ratings. It is the engine you want, and it's sold you on 30 Days' Free Trial.

1 H.P. Engine, with 4x4 pulley and batteries	\$35.00	7 H.P. Engine, with 20 in. pulley and self-starting magneto	\$187.50
1½ H.P. Engine, with 5x4 pulley, self-starting magneto and slow speed pulley	\$52.50	9 H.P. Engine, with 20x8 pulley and self-starting magneto	\$230.00
2½ H.P. Engine, with 6x4 pulley and self-starting magneto	\$68.50	10 H.P. Engine, with 20x8 pulley and self-starting magneto	\$275.00
3½ H.P. Engine, with 10x6 pulley and self-starting magneto	\$95.00	12 H.P. Engine, with 22x8 pulley and self-starting magneto	\$325.00
5 H.P. Engine, with 18x6 pulley and self-starting magneto	\$142.50		

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C. S. JUDSON CO. LTD., Winnipeg, Man.
FROM THE FACTORY TO THE FARMER

A Bumper Crop and a Great Shortage of Labor faces you this Year—

More this year than ever before is the truth of this fact brought home to us by the sight of so many khaki clad boys throughout the West. There is only one practical solution of the harvest labor problem—a

Stewart Sheaf Loader

This machine has to its credit the greatest saving of labor of any harvesting equipment. It makes a direct cut of five men on each outfit. Then, too, it saves much of the grain that is usually left on the field, and enables a farmer or thresherman to complete his task in the minimum time. Comparatively few of these machines will be manufactured this year. Don't let this matter slide because there are a few months ahead of you.

Write us at once for information while there is sufficient time to go into details.

THE
STEWART SHEAF LOADER CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG, CANADA

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 15, 1916

Owing to the fact that Monday afternoon was a public half holiday on account of the Prohibition election being held in Manitoba, it was necessary for The Guide to go to press early on Monday, which accounts for the fact that the result of the Prohibition vote is not published in this issue of the paper.

GETTING TOGETHER

The conference held in Winnipeg last week between the leaders of the organized farmers and representatives of various commercial interests (which is reported on another page) is bound to bring beneficial results which will be felt to a greater or less extent by every farmer throughout the three Prairie Provinces. It was the first time in the history of this country when organized agriculture and organized business got together with the earnest and serious intention of understanding each other better and making their business relations mutually more pleasant, more sympathetic and more profitable. For a number of years past there has been a considerable growth of suspicion and distrust between the farming and the business interests of the west, some of it justified and some of it due to misunderstandings on both sides. This conference was held for the purpose of clearing up these misunderstandings and clearing away the causes of suspicion and distrust, and it was the unanimous opinion of both the farmers and the business men that the two days' conference had made considerable progress towards this desirable end.

The business men did not gather at the conference with the idea of "putting it over" the farmers, and if they had done so it would not have been possible because the conference revealed that the leaders of the farmers' organizations were quite as well informed and quite as well able to take care of themselves as the business men. The leaders of the farmers' organizations did not approach the conference with the aim or purpose of making any attack upon the business interests nor of entering upon any general denunciation of the methods which they employ towards the farmers in the transaction of their business. It was realized by both sides that the farmers and the business interests in this country are here to stay, and (except where there may be overlapping or duplication of service) they are all necessary to the proper development of this country. Both sides prepared for and expected a very frank discussion and both sides were prepared to listen to the other in explaining the difficulties they had met with and to receive and welcome suggestions for mutual improvement. The time of the conference was not employed in throwing bouquets at each other, as might well be imagined by those familiar with conditions in this country.

It was decided that this first conference, which is to be succeeded by many others it is hoped, would be devoted practically entirely to the discussion of farm credits because it was felt that no matter what other question might come up in later conferences the solution of the credit problem would have a direct bearing upon all of them. It is an undoubted fact that both parties in the conference learned a great deal in the discussion which took place. The farmers learned that a great many of the cases where farmers have suffered injustice at the hands of bankers or loan companies were not in pursuance of the general policy of these institutions and would not be approved nor tolerated by the managing heads of these institutions if they knew of it. The business men learned that the farmers' organization was neither desiring nor promoting legislation which would handicap or

cripple legitimate business in this country. The understanding on these two points alone was worth more than the time occupied in the conference. The farmers expressed themselves as desiring that they should be given the same advantage in using capital in the development of their business as was provided by the banks to the other manufacturing and industrial institutions in Canada, and the banks expressed themselves as favorable to this proposition. Whether the chartered banks are in a position to provide the short term capital in sufficient quantities to develop agriculture in the west to its utmost possibilities is a question that cannot be decided immediately. It was, however, the opinion of the bankers that better facilities could be provided since the Bank Act had been amended, by permitting loans to farmers on the security of their grain on the farm and also upon their live stock. The bankers explained that absolute security for their loans was of even greater importance than a high rate of interest, which was illustrated by the live stock association at Elfros, Sask., where the very highest type of security has been provided and the farmers are borrowing money from the local bank at seven per cent. The farmers were equally desirous with the bankers of mobilizing the farm securities and putting them into such shape that the banks would be absolutely protected for any loans which they made in order that they could make longer loans, larger loans and at lower rates of interest. There was considerable discussion as to the wave of extravagance which has spread over this country in the last ten years, and the enormous amount of money that has been spent by governments, cities, towns, municipalities and all kinds of public bodies. The security of this money is really the earning power of the farmers on the land, and if more of this money had been loaned directly to the farmers upon ample security, it would have produced much more for the welfare of the country.

The immediate outcome of the conference was a joint recommendation for the establishment of a government system of land mortgages and an arrangement for a conference between the organized farmers and the western section of the Bankers' Association in the very near future. We have every hope that when the bankers and the farmers get together for a heart-to-heart and earnest discussion on this question they will be able to evolve very considerable improvements in the banking arrangements with the farmers. Further conferences will be held at which the problems that have arisen between the farmers and the wholesalers, the retailers, the implement dealers, the railways and other interests in this country will be threshed out in the same way that the credit question was threshed out at this conference. The possibilities of the benefits which may be derived thru the work of these conferences cannot be measured. If the farmers and business interests remain at a distance and continue to struggle with each other no doubt some progress would be made, but infinitely greater progress can be made by getting together in the spirit of give and take. The outcome of this first conference warrants the belief that it is one of the greatest movements for western development that has taken place in this country in recent years.

FEDERAL LIQUOR LEGISLATION

For the first time in many years the liquor question is being seriously discussed in the House of Commons and it seems likely that some definite action may be taken. The proposal to have Dominion-wide prohibition is not likely to be enacted but there seems to be a very strong feeling in favor of extending the powers of the provincial legislatures to enable

them to provide for total prohibition within their own borders. At the present time no province in Canada can prohibit the manufacture, importation and exportation of liquor. The most they can do is to close the bars and stop the public sale of liquor.

Saskatchewan and Alberta have already taken definite action and have practically wiped out the liquor traffic in those provinces. At the time of writing the result of the referendum in Manitoba is not known, but it seems very probable that Manitoba also will go dry. The governments of British Columbia, Ontario and New Brunswick have also announced that they will hold a referendum vote in the very near future to decide upon the abolition of the liquor traffic in those provinces. The temperance feeling is growing very strong throughout Canada. Coupled with the usual sentiment in favor of temperance there is the very strong feeling that during the time of war when our national resources are being strained to their utmost it is the height of folly to continue the enormous waste which is caused by the liquor traffic. If the parliament of Canada will grant to the provinces the power to deal with the liquor traffic within their own borders in every detail it will be possible for each of those provinces to prohibit absolutely the manufacture, exportation and importation of liquor and the provinces can be made really dry. Everyone who believes in temperance would heartily favor legislation at Ottawa wiping out the liquor traffic in Canada absolutely, but if parliament is not prepared to go so far, the next best step, and one that will be welcomed everywhere, will be that of granting full power to the provinces to deal with the liquor traffic within their own borders. It would appear that the hand-writing is on the wall for the liquor traffic in Canada, and all those who believe in a clean public life and better opportunities for the development of a high type of civilization will hail with joy the prospect of having the liquor traffic absolutely abolished from our country.

SOLDIERS TO HELP SEEDING

Announcement has been made from the militia department at Ottawa that enlisted soldiers in the three Prairie Provinces will be permitted to go back to their farms to put in seed or assist other farmers thru seed time. As there are now about 35,000 soldiers enlisted in the three prairie provinces, this militia regulation will provide a very large number of men to help put in the seed this spring. The militia department has announced that the soldiers will receive their regular pay and will be given a month's leave of absence to take part in seeding, and in addition will be permitted to keep whatever they earn while working on the farms. This very generous arrangement will no doubt encourage the soldiers, particularly those who have been enlisted for some considerable time, to go out into the country for a month at financial advantage to themselves and to the great advantage of the farmers in the three provinces. It is estimated at Ottawa that about 25 per cent of the soldiers will take advantage of this permission to go out on the farms in seed time. If this estimate be accurate it will provide 9,000 men and they will all be needed, and considerably more we believe could be used to great advantage during seed time. At the time of writing (March 11) official notification had not been received by the commanding officers in the West from Ottawa, but it was expected that information would be arriving in a day or two. Just as soon as the authority is received by the commanding officer of the western districts, it will be forwarded to the commanding officers in every

centre thruout the three provinces. All that will then be required to do will be for any soldier to get leave of absence from his commanding officer, and farmers will thus be able to go to the nearest point where soldiers are drilling and make arrangements for their seeding help. The arrangement to permit the soldiers to help in seeding will no doubt be more satisfactory than the arrangement for soldier harvest help last year as at that time the greater part of them were drilling at Sewell camp while at present they are scattered thruout the entire west.

TITLES AND TITLES

A correspondent takes The Guide to task for its attitude towards the conferring of titles upon Canadians. He asks:—

"Why this continuous and contemptuous reference to 'tin-pot titles'? What's the idea? Can you give any reason why a title conferred by the King at the request of the Canadian people, thru their representatives the government, on some man as an acknowledgement of service rendered the country should be considered 'tin-potish', while the title of president conferred on Mr. Henders by the Grain Growers of Manitoba, thru their delegates at the Brandon convention, as an acknowledgement of his service in and for the Grain Growers' cause, should be considered an honor?"

Perhaps the best answer to this question is to be found in a speech made in the House of Commons on January 31, 1916, by F. F. Pardee, M.P. for West Lambton and chief Liberal whip. Mr. Pardee, in the course of a speech on the address from the throne, said:—

"It has become the fashion in this country to attempt to build up a sort of pseudo-aristocracy. Upon every available occasion, when we take up the papers, we see a long list of titles. You positively stumble upon these knights in the streets. I met one of them the other day and I had forgotten for the time that an honor had been conferred upon him. Presently he came around to it and, after preening himself very considerably, he said: 'Oh yes, but you know, Fred, the women want it.' That may be all very well, it may be

true, but, Mr. Speaker, I have an idea in the back of my head that the women are put up to it by the men. Speaking in all seriousness, I jotted down a few moments ago such world-wide names as William Ewart Gladstone, John Bright, Richard Cobden, Herbert H. Asquith, Lloyd George, Edward Blake, George Brown, Alexander Mackenzie. Do you want better men than these? Would Blake, Brown or Mackenzie have been greater Canadians had they had prefixes and half the letters of the alphabet after their names? They stood upon their merits as those merits were recognized by the Canadian people. I say, Sir, that for a young, democratic country, we have had enough of titles and that a man in Canada should be recognized for one thing and one thing only—the merit that there is in him and the good that he does to his fellow-men. Provided he is a Canadian gentleman it is a good enough title for anybody."

If titles were always conferred as an acknowledgement of real service to the country they would not be known as "tin-pot titles." Occasionally a title is conferred on a man who merits the distinction, but often the "honor" is refused by men of high character who have rendered service to the country because they prefer not to bear the same title that has been bestowed on so many men whose only claim to distinction is that they have become rich or powerful by exploiting and corrupting the people.

On February 22, 1916, the cause of agriculture and the rural civilization generally lost one of its greatest friends when "Uncle" Henry Wallace, editor of Wallace's Farmer, of Des Moines, Iowa, died in harness, at the ripe age of 80 years.

Mr. Wallace was in his early years a Presbyterian minister, but his health failed in 1877 and he went back to the farm. Six years later he went into agricultural journalism, and in 1895 he founded Wallace's Farmer and developed it into one of the best agricultural journals on the continent. He believed in the dignity of agriculture and was an advocate of everything that tended for the betterment

of rural life. He was a fearless opponent of monopoly and special privilege, and held a very high place in the confidence of the farmers of Iowa.

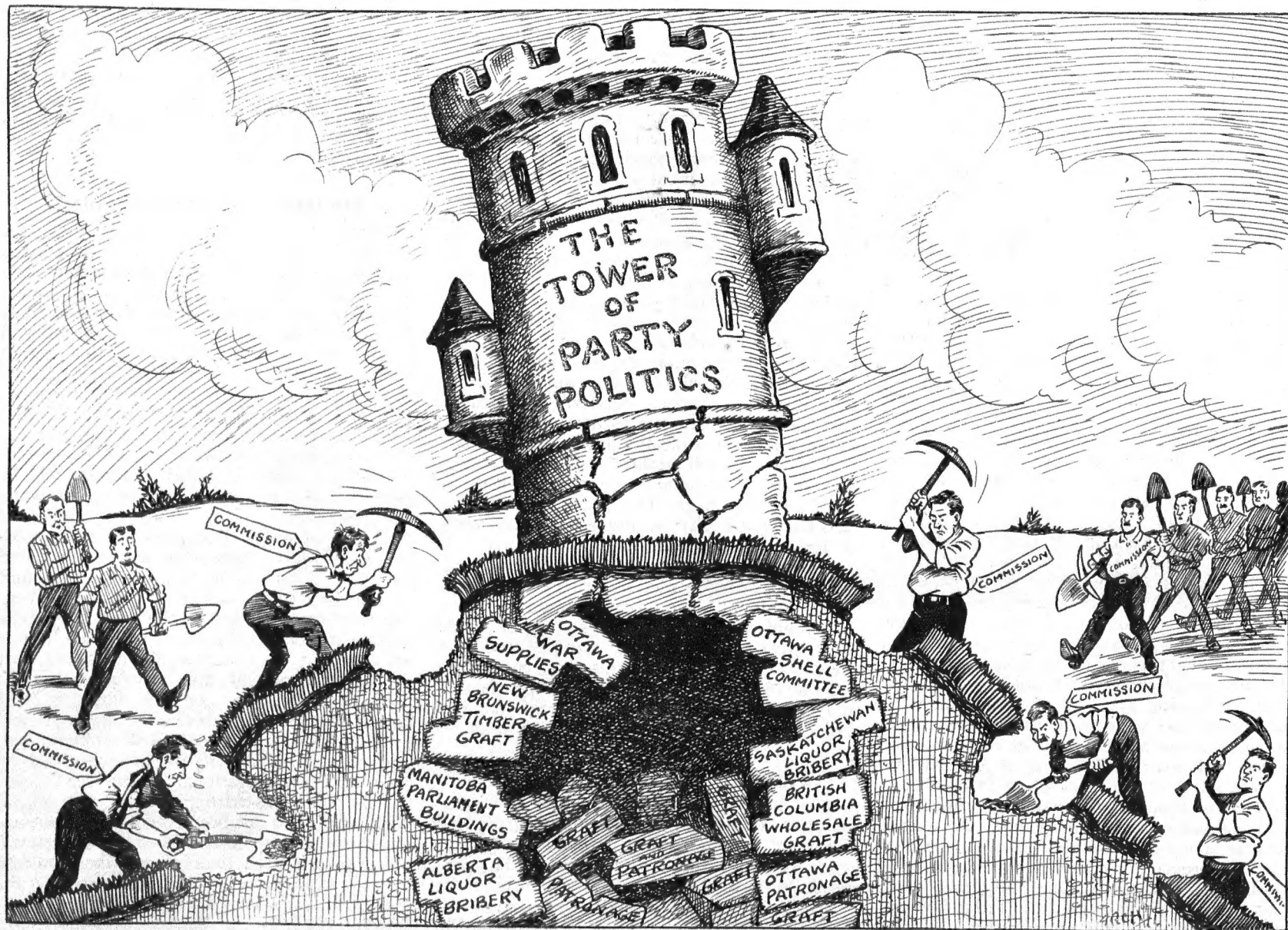
Revelations in the House of Commons at Ottawa last week indicate very clearly that the late shell committee either perpetrated or covered up a whole lot of graft. When the trail got too warm for the Minister of Militia he had a sudden call to the battlefield. He could have done a great deal better service replying to the charges against him in the House of Commons.

The Toronto News derives a great deal of pleasure these days in announcing with great frequency the death of Free Trade because Great Britain is modifying her customs tariff somewhat. The News will discover in the very near future that the Free Trade movement in Canada is by no means dead and is not even dying.

The Manitoba legislature closed last Friday afternoon after one of the most remarkable sessions ever held. The amount of progressive legislation passed has never been equalled in Canada. It has lifted Manitoba up to a more modern plane of civilization.

In any direction you may look in Canada you can see royal commissions at work digging for graft or you may see the excavations where they have already unearthed the object of their quest. Some time possibly the Canadian people will demand that exposed grafters be properly punished.

The one time invincible tower of party politics is trembling on its foundation. No such imposing superstructure can be maintained on the rotten and faulty foundation on which the party system is built.



A ROTTEN FOUNDATION EVENTUALLY SPELLS DISASTER

Horse or Tractor Power?

The choice of the power used must be determined by individual conditions rather than by the unquestioned advantages of one power or the other for all kinds of work

By F. S. Jacobs, Professor of Animal Husbandry, Manitoba Agricultural College

Since the farm tractor has actually invaded a field of operations at one time held almost exclusively by horses, it might be well to inquire wherein horse power was deficient, that other power found an opportunity to establish itself. An examination of the development of the use of tractors in farming operations reveals this very gratifying and significant fact: That the tractor found a place because of the scarcity of horses, the lack of volume of horse power, not the lack of its quality. So much new land was suddenly brought within the scope of farming operations about the end of last century and the first ten years of this one that a great shortage of tractive power to do certain well defined work confronted those who were anxious to get land into crop in the shortest possible time. To wait for the horse supply to increase seemed to impose too much delay, so the then available mechanical traction, such as the large steam engines, were pressed into operation, also an unprecedented number of oxen were employed. In this state of affairs it became inevitable that the merits of horse traction, altho established by hundreds of years of farm experience, should be challenged. The big steam tractors were doing a very extensive and very hard job, even with their admitted unsuitability for their work. Hence the birth and growth of the idea that there was, or is, a place for mechanical traction on the farm. There was no doubt as to the demand for such power, but it appears now in the light of later events that the nature of that demand was not fully understood, that it was not as permanent as at first appeared. However, there was a demand, and manufacturers set about not only supplying it but of increasing it, a thing which horse breeders have not done to a very great extent.

The methods of farming which gave rise to the demand for big tractors, however, were not a permanent feature of our agricultural endeavor. Breaking large areas is not an endless job, and about the time tractors had received a thorough trial the nature of the work had changed. Practices became less extensive and more intensive, which afforded less opportunity to the tractor to be of outstanding service. Hence, we now have tractors of very different type to those generally recommended ten years ago. The big tractor has been found unsuitable for the general farm, but has found a place on the extensive grain growing ranch. I have in mind a farm near Gleichen, some two and a half sections, where two tractors are kept and do practically all the work, there being only four horses on the place. On such farms, by reason of the nature of the work and extent of land to be covered, also the mechanical knack of the men in charge, tractors,—big tractors—are the most satisfactory power. In other places small tractors are at least doing the work ordinarily done by horses and sweeping claims are made for them for most farm operations.

Cost of Upkeep of Horse Power

The use of tractors, while not exactly making headway, finds many advocates, so it might be well to examine the defects in horse power as a farm traction. The big tractor had its vogue on the wide prairie and recommended itself chiefly for breaking, but the small tractor is being used in well-settled farming districts, actually displacing horses. The increase in the use of small tractors may, or may not, be due to definite information upon their efficiency. Very probably it is due to their theoretical advantages. Horse breeders and users of horses may not be aware of the terrible indictment that can be, and is being made, against

horses as motive power. Very few people realize just what the keep of a horse involves in the way of expense. Paying horse board in town helps to bring home the cost of horse power. In 1914, Manitoba had 316,707 horses with an average value of \$131 or a total value of \$41,634,000. Saskatchewan had about twice the number and value and Alberta about one-quarter more. It costs a lot of money to keep this amount of power, and the cost has been going up. The United States government has tabulated from thousands of reports the average cost of keeping a horse a year. It runs as follows for 1914:—

Interest on investment value of \$150.....	\$ 6.72
Depreciation at 8 per cent.....	10.00
Harness, depreciation	2.30
Shoeing80
Feed—3 tons hay at \$11.12.....	33.36
Grain, 106 bus. (2½ gals. per day) at 53c..	56.18
Labor and care.....	19.53
Miscellaneous54

Total.....\$129.43

In Manitoba the actual cost would be a little under this amount for various reasons, but not a very great deal. For the years 1908 to 1912, the average cost in Minnesota was \$96.21, and 1904 to 1907, \$79.80. On the basis of 1914 costs our expenses for horse keep, allowing one in seven for colts, would be over thirty million dollars or nearly the total value of our wheat crop or a cost about equal to their total value, and it is in this steady rise in the cost of keeping horses that one finds much of the argument for the use of the small, handy tractor.

Horse power is expensive relatively for certain definite reasons:—

- (a) He is a small motive power unit.
- (b) The unit of power in which he can be worked requires a man to operate.
- (c) The horse is a low efficiency motor.
- (d) The horse's work is seasonal.

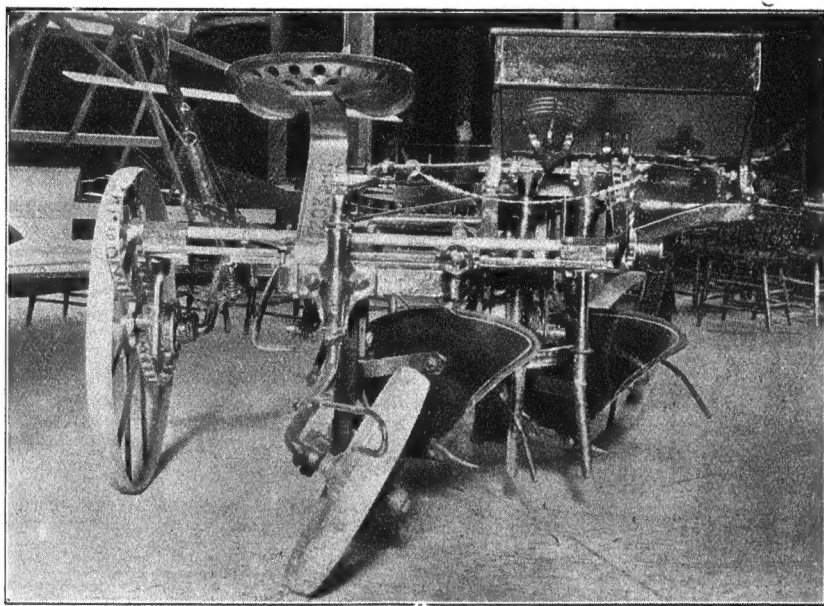
It is obvious that horse power units require more man labor to operate than the same units of mechanical power; from two to six horses make a team for one driver, whereas most motors will deliver as much and more power at the draw bar as two or more outfits of horses.

Generally we consider the horse a highly efficient tractive power. He moves easily over the land; he does not show much loss of power in changing from a solid footing to a soft footing. He can get himself out of almost any place he gets into; he is handy but not efficient in the sense of developing a large proportion of power to the energy producing power of food consumed. Actually about 70 per cent. of the energy from a horse's feed is required to maintain him before he can spare any for muscular power, and of his muscular force 23 per cent. is required to carry and propel his body, leaving only 7 per cent. of the original available energy delivered at the traces. Mr. Edison declares that a horse's energy is only 2 per cent. of the energy in his feed. The triple expansion steam engine is given an efficiency of 8 to 10 per cent., and a kerosene engine from 15 to 18 per cent. But of course these are arbitrary ratings; they do not and cannot take into consideration the ability of the horse to deliver reserve power and of the inability of the engine to even move itself in certain conditions; the roads at present, for instance, or upon soft plowing. It doesn't matter how much power an engine may deliver at the draw bar, when it gets on soft footing it not only has nothing to deliver, but commits tractive suicide. But where the footing is firm the relative efficiency is about as stated.

As a matter of fact, experience, which is the real criterion of tractive values, is not wholly conclusive as to whether the tractor will supplant the horse or the horse the tractor. This, however, is plain, namely, that conditions have become so exacting that ever consideration must be given to the problem of reducing cost of production and making the spread between such cost and the selling price of farm products as wide as possible.

Reduce the Cost of Production

In this connection I have pointed out some of the defects in the efficiency of horse power. I could have gone further and have shown that horse power requires expensive buildings, that on the average it works only three hours a day, that the feed used to maintain horses could be used to much better advantage with cattle or sheep, but I have criticized horse power enough to impress this point, that we should study how to reduce its cost. If we realize that it actually costs about \$200 worth of marketable material to keep a team, and that material could be converted into meat or milk and sold for more money, then we may expect to make a more economical use of our horses. Now for the indictment against tractors. Every horse-breeder, no doubt, can make that. From what has been said about horses one may gather that certain objections cannot be offered against tractors, namely, that the units are small; that they do not waste so much energy; that they do not have to be fed when idle, etc. But the size of the unit means that there must be a big first investment. One cannot buy the horse power of an engine on instalments; there must be a big cash payment before a fraction of horse power may be obtained, and by the same token the slightest impairment of the unit means that the whole force must be idle. The tractor requires a man with special skill to operate it; it is not readily handled by the average farm hand or even farmer; it is made to run on firm ground under ideal



SEEDING ATTACHMENT TO PLOW

In many of the newer settled districts thru the West farmers quite frequently plow their oats in in the Spring. The common practice is to run the seeder over the bare surface of the ground and then follow with plows set fairly shallow. This is by no means a practice to be encouraged, and often yields are very disappointing, but sometimes it is the only way in which farmers can manage to get a crop of oats when the season is late. The Engineering Department of the University of Saskatchewan, recognizing that in some districts such a method would be followed at least for some time to come, have arranged a seeder attachment to the plow as shown above.

The attachment consists merely of three spouts of an ordinary seed drill box attached to the frame of the plow and driven thru a drive shaft which receives its power from a sprocket attached to the land wheel of the plow. An ordinary clutch controlled from the seat puts the seeder attachment in or out of gear. The main advantage of this arrangement is that the seed is sown at a regular depth right on to the moist earth; it is left uncovered only while the plow is making the next round and then covered with the following furrow slice.

Plows and Plowing

Too few farmers realize that plowing is one of the most important of farm operations

By J. McGregor Smith, Assistant Professor of Agricultural Engineering, University of Saskatchewan

There are a great many settlers in the West who never plowed till they took up land and settled here, and there are also many who have never plowed since they settled on it. They have "rooted" along stirring up the soil in a kind of way, never realizing the great importance of this fundamental tillage operation. The value of good plowing cannot be overestimated.

Life is too short to begin at the beginning and work out each problem as it presents itself. We know we should plow carefully, then why don't we? Show me a farm with good, straight plow-

ject in view. The plow has a pulverizing action on the soil. To make the point clear take a book by the corner and, bending it, allow the leaves to slide over each other. Here we have exactly what happens when a furrow slice passes over a steep stubble mold-board. If we plow when the soil is too dry or too wet we do not get the best results, and the operation loses its value as will be seen later on. We plow to get our land in a good physical condition for plant growth.

It may seem contradictory, but we also plow to destroy plant growth. We destroy our prairie sod by turning it under, thus exposing the roots to the action of the weather. This is the work of the breaking plow with its long sloping mold-board which lays the furrow over. We have no need of any pulverizing at this stage.

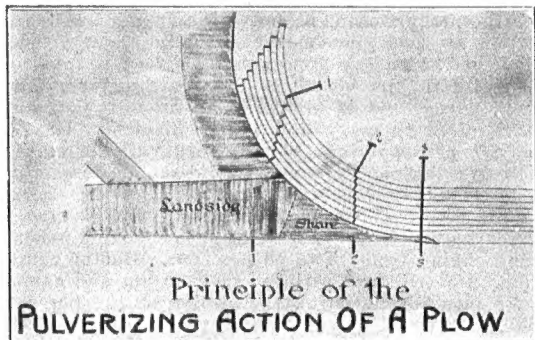
The conservation of moisture is most essential in a semi-arid climate like ours. We must form a reservoir to hold all the moisture we get till it is required by the growing crop. It prevents evaporation, because when we turn over the furrow the capillary connection with the subsoil is broken, thus preventing the water from below being evaporated. The first object of the breaking plow was to destroy the sod, and the first object of the stubble plow on old land is to destroy weeds. Plowing must be done before it is too late, if not the weeds will have used up all the moisture, the ground will be dry and hard, making successful plowing impossible. Soil ventilation is one of the results of good plowing. It opens up the soil and keeps up the free circulation of air, so important to plant life.

The liberation of plant food is the last and most important object of plowing. By pulverizing the soil we expose the soil particles to the action of the elements. The soil moisture forms a thin film round each particle and begins the attack. Acids from decaying vegetable matter seep, these with the oxygen of the air and the heat of the sun complete the work. Plant food must be made avail-

able. Moisture, heat and air bring about the change. The finer the soil is pulverized the more readily can they do their work, and this is the work of the plow.

Proper Time to Plow

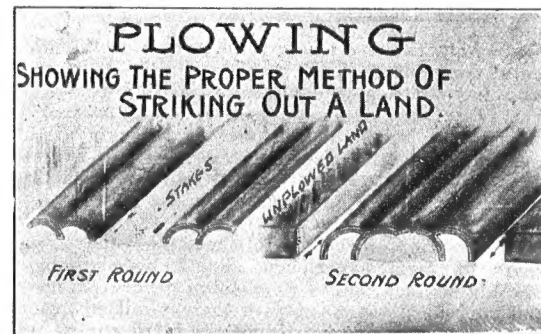
The question when shall we plow is asked frequently, and it is easier to answer by stating when shall we not plow. We can't lay down a hard and fast rule, but having clearly before us the work we expect the plow to do, we must judge for ourselves. Never plow when



Principle of the
PULVERIZING ACTION OF A PLOW

ing and I will show you a good farmer. There is a vast amount of poor plowing done. We see it everywhere. Too often virgin sod is laid up on edge so that it dries out by allowing all the moisture to evaporate or we see stubble sticking up between the furrows and so on. When considering the operation of plowing we must have clearly before our minds what the various objects of tillage are—and what the objects of plowing are.

When we plow we want to get our land into a good physical condition, and if we plow at the right time with the right plow we attain the ob-



it is too wet or too dry. When the soil is wet and turns over like putty, or when so dry that it turns over in large clods, we are wasting good energy beside doing much harm. Of course, we cannot get all our farm plowed under ideal conditions, but avoid the two extremes. I believe it is harder to operate a plow successfully than it is to run a binder. If your binder does not tie sheaves, you make it, or buy a new one; but is this always so with your plow? Does it always do as good work as it is made to do? It noses along in a slipshod

Continued on Page 31

A Farm Implement Shed

A comparatively small investment in an implement shed will pay for itself many times over by increasing the life of the machinery

By Profs. A. R. Greig and A. M. Shaw, University of Saskatchewan

The depreciation of farm machinery on the prairies, due to the lack of housing and care, is as great as that due to the actual use in the field. When a machine is not properly housed and cared for, it loses at least 10 per cent. of its value each year. The average life of a binder, for example, is almost doubled by protecting it from the weather. Recent investigations made by the Commission of Conservation show that the majority of Western farmers do not appreciate these facts. Out of nearly 100 representative farmers visited in different parts of the three Prairie Provinces, only a few were found who kept their implements and machinery under cover and painted. This is the more unfortunate because the matter is of particular importance on the prairies, where more farm implements are used than anywhere else in Canada. The Dominion census of 1910 gave the total value of the farm implements in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta as \$110,000,000, or over 40 per cent. of the total value of the implements on all the farms of Canada. The total number of prairie farms was 203,000, and the average value of implements per farm was \$540.00 as compared with the average for all Canada of \$360.00 per farm. Proper care in the way of housing and painting, etc., would effect a saving on the average prairie farm of at least 10 per cent. or \$54.00 each year, and in many cases a great deal more. An implement shed is obviously, therefore, one of the best investments a farmer can make. It will almost double the life of his machinery, is cheap to build, and will pay for itself in a few

years. As a rule it is most desirable to make the implement shed a separate building, the advantages being greater convenience, better appearance, lesser fire risk, and ease of enlargement. Space in barns is generally too expensive and inconvenient for storing the implements. A narrow shed may, of course, be built on the side of a barn, but has the disadvantages of greater fire risk, difficulty of enlargement and darkening that side of the barn.

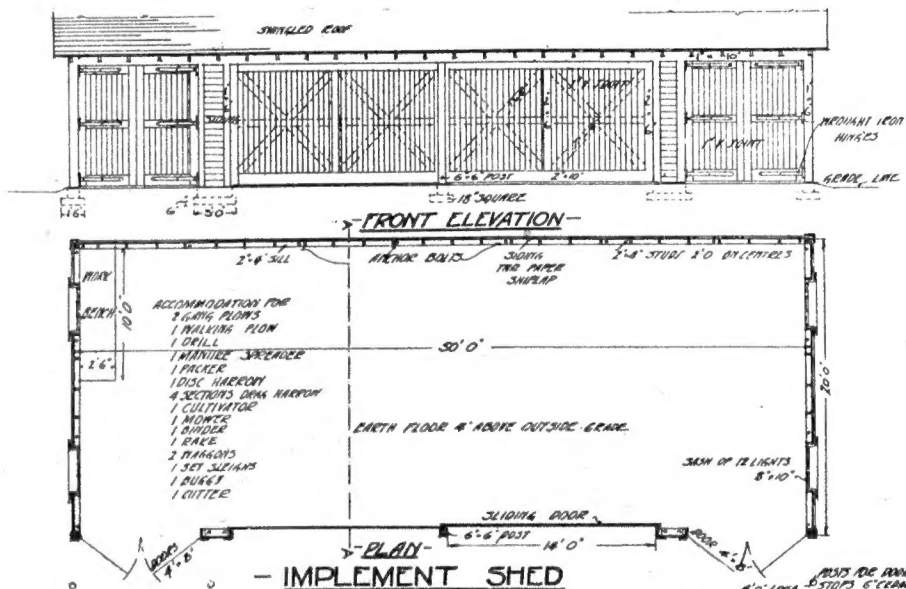
A workshop equipped with carpenter and blacksmith tools is very useful, especially on farms a long distance from town, and at critical times such as harvesting, when long delays for repairs would be ruinous. All the necessary tools can be ob-

tained generally for around \$50.00. The workshop may conveniently form a part of the implement shed, tho some prefer a separate building because of the risk of fire. During winter all implements should be carefully overhauled and made ready for work in the spring. It is a good plan to put a tag on each machine when its work is finished for the season, stating just what repairs and adjustments are required, so that any necessary new parts may be procured and repairs made before it is needed again. In order to prevent rust all bearing and wearing parts should be thoroughly oiled the last day the machine is used, and should be well coated with tallow or axle-grease before it is finally stored for the winter. Paint protects both iron and wood from the weather. It fills the pores and cracks, prevents checking, prolongs the life of the machine and much improves its appearance. For the woodwork, a mixture of pure linseed oil with red or white lead and a small proportion of liquid dryers is good. Raw linseed oil may be used alone, allowed to soak in and dry and followed by a coat of paint. The paint, of course, should always be of a kind suitable for outdoor use.

Details of Shed

The plan shows a small shed 20 feet wide by 50 feet long, suitable for a half-section farm. It can be enlarged at either end as required. A binder can be taken thru the fourteen-foot doors in the middle with little trouble. In building the concrete foundation, excavate a trench 1 foot 6 inches wide for the footing until a good bottom is reached. Have the forms made 8 inches apart for

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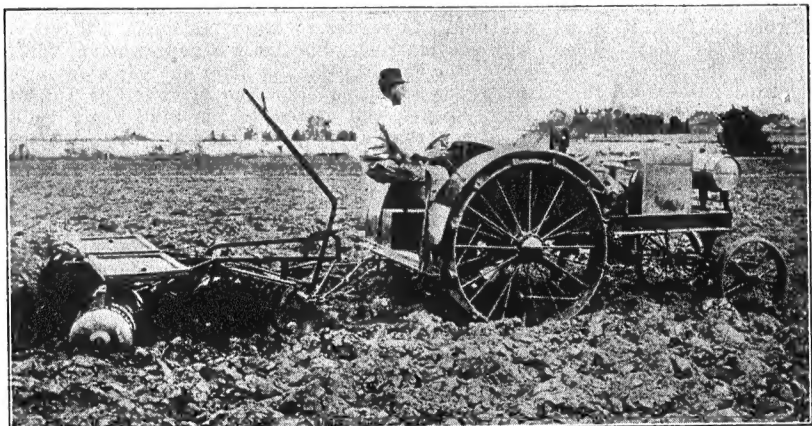




Case 10-20. J. I. Case T. M. Company, Racine, Wis.



Grain Growers' Special. Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.



"Waterloo Boy." Gasoline Engine and Supply Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.



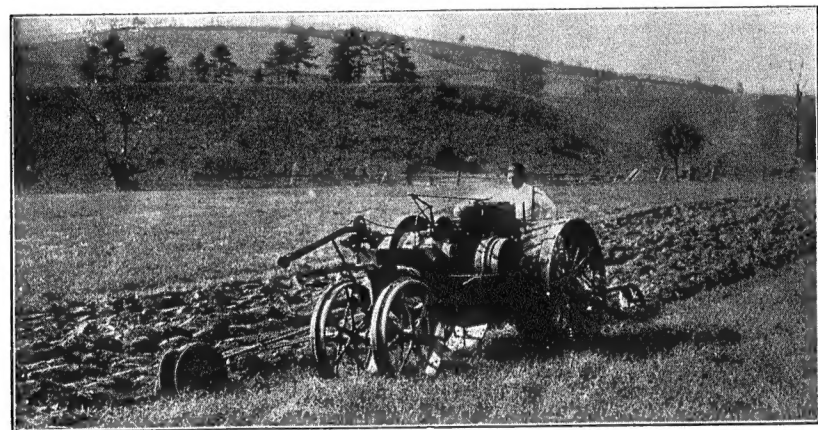
Hart-Parr "Little Devil." Hart-Parr Co., Charles City, Iowa.



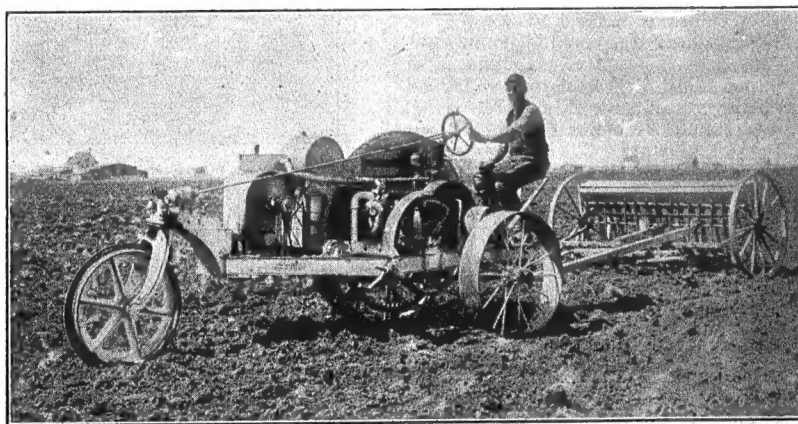
Helder Tractor. Helder Manufacturing Co., Carroll, Iowa.



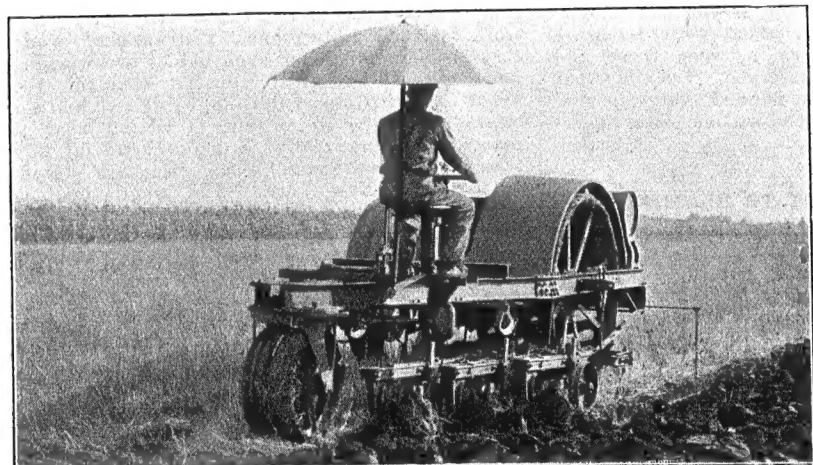
Wallis "Cub." J. I. Case Plow Works, Racine, Wis.



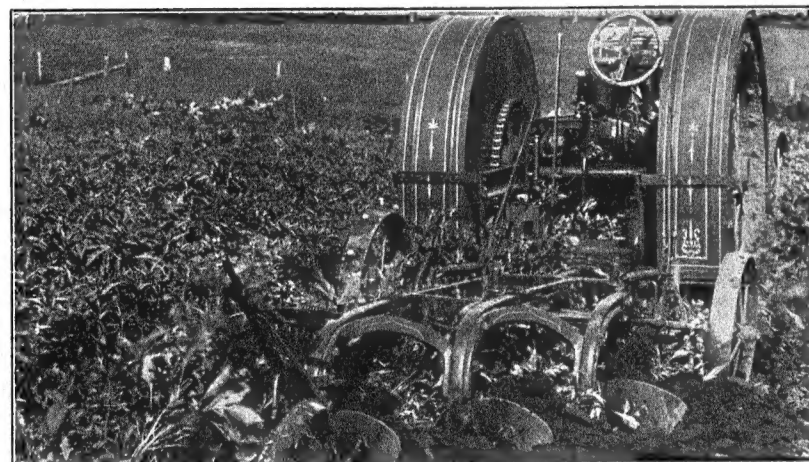
I.H.C. Mogul 8-16. International Harvester Co. of Canada.



"Big Bull." The Bull Tractor Co. of Canada, Winnipeg.



Rumely "12-24." Advance-Rumely Co., La Porte, Ind.



Farmobile. Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada, Winnipeg.

TYPES OF LIGHT FARM TRACTORS

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE ALSO

No longer ago than last week the conception of a married woman as a ward of her husband found expression in our Dominion House of Parliament, when Mr. Edmund Proulx, speaking to the motion to grant the Dominion franchise to any woman who had the provincial franchise, said that the franchise ought to be confined to widows and spinsters. If it were to be suggested as an alternative to this that when the women were enfranchised the vote should be taken from all married men, what would the advocates of this principle have to say to that? And, yet, where's the difference? The theory of the honorable member is evidently that the personality of husband and wife becomes merged in one. Why couldn't the merger work either way?

As a matter of fact every married man would consider it the very greatest indignity if the right to express his opinion upon public questions were taken away from him and the privilege of doing it for both conferred upon his wife. And so it would be. But what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, and the married woman of today would find it no less humiliating than her husband to have the state decide that someone else should do her thinking for her.

Since such a proposition will never receive the serious consideration of our legislators, the circumstance would not be worthy of comment except that the thought back of it fairly permeates our daily life.

A certain woman in this city has a beautiful voice, but as she is a very busy person with little time for practice she is diffident about using it. Her husband doesn't just stop at urging her to use it, he even gets angry when she is asked and refuses. Now suppose, on the other hand, that he were asked by some men to enter into a game of curling and his wife were to get into a tantrum because he refused. He would think she had literally gone insane.

Another man, not a thousand miles away, has a spasm every time his wife wears evening dress, but if she were to let herself get into a temper because he came down some morning in a pair of grey trousers he would be simply dumbfounded. It will be many a long day yet before it is a generally accepted fact that women have exactly the same right to settle such purely personal matters according to their own consciences as have men. And yet until this comes to pass and women are regarded as responsible human beings who not only can, but must, make their own decisions independently, all of the things for which womanhood stands will be held lightly and cheaply.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

LETTERS MUST BE SIGNED

Two unsigned letters came to my office this week, and I regret that I was not, on that account, able to publish them. The Guide always respects the confidence of its readers and never publishes a name where the writer asks to have it withheld, but it expects its contributors to show sufficient confidence in it to trust the editors with their names. No letters are published whose authors neglect to observe this rule. F.M.B.

A PROBLEM IN DECORATION

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have seen in The Guide some useful suggestions given by you on home decorating, and as I would like to go all over my house this spring I would like if you would kindly advise me on the colors which would blend best with my woodwork.

My house is a small, cozy farm house, 26 by 24. It has kitchen, dining room, parlor and hall downstairs. There are none of the rooms large, but large enough for four of a family. To begin, the woodwork downstairs is all nicely painted and grained in medium shade oak finish. It is really well done and highly varnished, so it we can't change. Other things will have to be planned to suit it. I will send a plan so you can see as to the light in the rooms.

Upstairs is just plain white plastered walls and unpainted woodwork, so they can be done as fancied. I have four bedrooms, two with west light and two with east light, and just ordinary sized windows.

I forgot to mention there is a plate rail in the dining room and the picture moulding in the parlor is set down eighteen inches. If it isn't too much

trouble, I would like you to suggest decorations for each of these rooms. RAE.

Answer

When I was at Normal School we had a teacher who used always to begin by saying, "Fine, fine, but—" and I was reminded of him when I opened your letter and looked at the plan of your cosy little home. It is a dear little home, but—I am so sorry about the downstairs woodwork, because, in my opinion, woodwork that is painted and grained and varnished is a particularly bad beginning for a beautiful home. The reason I am so down on this particular kind of woodwork is that it is a decorative lie. Yes, just as bad as that. The object of doing the graining over the paint is to pretend that it is the natural grain of the wood tho, of course, anyone with even a quarter of an eye can see that it is no such thing. Still the object of the whole business is deception, which is opposed to that basic principle of all good house decoration—straightforwardness and honesty.

You personally, however, are not at all involved in this mistake of the person who finished your home, except that you will have to decide whether or not you will abide by it. Being very fastidious in these matters I wouldn't, if it were my home, even tho I had to go to bed every night for a month with a backache. I would go at that woodwork at once with a strong solution of borax and washing soda mixed with warm water, applied with a soft brush and left to dry, and if that did not remove



Note the quiet dignity of this room as a result of its lack of ornament

the varnish after a washing with clear water, I'd go at it once more and do the same thing over again. When I had completely removed the varnish I would give it one or two coats of pale cream paint and one coat of ivory enamel.

However, there may be twenty good reasons why you cannot give the time and energy necessary to re-finish your woodwork, and in that case you will need to use wall colors which will make it as inconspicuous as possible. I am sending you some marked color cards with suggestions for the different rooms of your home and also for the finishing of the woodwork upstairs. I would have been greatly helped in this, however, if you had remembered to tell me something about your furniture and furnishings, as harmony between these and the wall colors must be preserved. Lacking that information, I have recommended very neutral shades, which are a safe combination with almost any assortment of furniture. F.M.B.

INDIVIDUALS NOT TO BLAME

Dear Miss Beynon:—I take the liberty of asking your kind allowance to answer thru your page "Man's Chum." In his letter, published February 23, I found my name and thank him very much, as this fact gives me the right to enlighten this hard thinking "Chum."

He states: "When women write complaining about their husbands, I wonder why did they marry—and Mary Nicolaeff tried it a second time." Well, I wish, Mr. "Chum," you could understand this. Why? Because the nature did not care about special human existence and made the women just as the men, more obedient to its law than it was desirable for the sufferers in question. It is the first

reason why people marry under our present system of social life. The second reason is an economical one.

Was it for the purpose of rendering each other happy all the people you know married? I am doubtful, excuse me. As I stated in my letter some time ago, the overwhelming majority marry because they look for economical comforts. He wants cheap help, or, better, say servant. She wants protection against unemployment and helplessness of old age, too. Being a potential mother, the woman seeks a protector, father and a home for her offspring, as the present system of social life has made her cautious. In regard to Mary Nicolaeff, I'll tell you why she married. She isn't a superwoman, far off this. She came to Canada after she got a favorable allowance to do so from the Minister of Interior, Hon. Roche, who stated in his kind reply to her questions that a specialist in dairy and creamery, with good references and long practice, could get a position in Canada. Miss Beynon knows well this matter, as I gave her the above-mentioned Mr. Roche's letter to read. I couldn't get a position in my specialty and wouldn't starve, of course; therefore I took the opportunity to marry. If you were well acquainted with scientific Socialism you never would reproach Mary Nicolaeff. It is nonsense to blame individuals, men or women, for the hopelessness of the marriage of today. We Socialists don't blame, as you do, Mr. "Chum," the women or the men for being unhappy. We pity them only, as a doctor should pity his ignorant patients who have no idea of hygienic life. We Socialists ask and implore all people, regardless of sex, to study the conditions of our present system, to criticize them from the standpoint of commonsense and rightness, and take their "fate" in their own hands, that is: To change the system in its whole and establish a new one, worthy to be a creation of conscious, noble, rightful, really human intellect.

If we blame our fellowmen it is only for their indifference to all that is not in their narrow circle of individual life, and then blaming either women or their husbands or the government or the ghosts and gods or the selfishness of their neighbors. The net of ignorance entangles the mind of the self-contented majority. Instead of looking for the great remedy—as the French say, "Aux grandes douleurs de grands remèdes"—the people, like Mr. "Chum," attack the very victims of the rotten system—the women. He imagines that women might, by their individual efforts, change the present distress into happiness. The women, as well as the men, have only one means to get rid of their misery—organize, study and fight boldly and relentlessly the whole perverse economical system of today. You will say: They are too busy, they have no time. Lie! When called by your King to fight the enemy, you leave your home, wife and children and take up arms to kill or to be killed. When war changed conditions the women left their home, their children, and went to make shells and ammunition to help the men to beat the enemy. Look in your life of each day and you will find out that your worst enemy is the present system, and you'll leave your small duties to do the one, the real, the great duty of killing the present hideous economical system and liberating your posterity from murderous economical conditions which compel the babies of two and a half to six years to work for their daily bread. You wonder? Yes, the fact is undeniable that even babies are working in home shops—unhealthy, dusty, dreadful rooms. What can a little poor darling, being two and a half years old, do? He or she is sitting near their mamma, helping really to make artificial flowers which adorn our hats. Such cases are stated by statistics in New York. And what about child labor on the farm? What can the mother do when she badly needs help and lets her children work instead of studying or reading? And what does she think is more important, to iron clothes or to study the problem of improvement of the present life? How many men say to their wives: Leave your iron or needle and help me to find out the cause of wrongs and sufferings of human kind? How many?

MARY NICOLAEFF.

Violinist: "Why do you use powder, Elsie?"
"For the same reason that you use resin, papa."
"How is that?"
"Why, to help me draw my beau."

The Sound of a Horn

By Hollis Godfrey

The lawyer was waiting on the courthouse steps as Ben hurried up.

"Sorry to take you out of school for this violation of the speed law, Ben," said Mr. Meyner. "Or perhaps you're not sorry?" he added, laughing.

"Oh, I don't mind," Ben answered. "All my recitations are over for the day. I should have hated to have to leave earlier, tho. I didn't want to lose today's work in physics. We've been doing some bully experiments out in the square, with stop-watches, on the velocity of sound. But never mind that now. How's the case?"

"Nothing new," said the lawyer.

"Honestly, Ben, weren't you speeding?" "Honestly, Mr. Meyner, I wasn't," the boy replied. "I wouldn't be such a fool as to speed with mother in the car. The town sign up there on that very road says thirty miles an hour, and I wasn't going over twenty-nine, at the outside, when they caught me."

"All right, Ben, that's enough," said the lawyer. "I believe you, but I'm anything but sure that the court will. Both of the constables will swear you were over the speed limit, and I think they mean to tell the truth as near as they can see it. The rub is that the town wants money, and they'll prosecute you if you go a quarter of a mile over the limit. In fact, I've appeared against this same pair four times myself, and lost every time. I don't believe there's much chance of your getting off." He stopped short and looked down the street. "There they come now," he remarked.

Two long, lank men, one old and one young, each wearing a large nicked badge on the outside of his coat, were approaching the courthouse. The elder one, with the exaggerated actions of a would-be wit, stopped at the foot of the steps and waved portentously to his companion.

"Here's where the town gets some more automobile money—eh, Lije?"

"Sure thing!" returned the younger man. "The fine we'll get out of that young feller 'll come in handy!"

As the two men passed, Ben looked at them indignantly, and started to speak. Then he clenched his teeth, turned resolutely up the steps, and entered the court-room.

Mr. Meyner had timed things carefully. Their case came on just as Ben entered. Briefly the boy pleaded not guilty. Then the first constable took the stand and began to give his evidence.

"It's the same old case," said the constable, leaning forward confidentially. "This young man here, he came thru whizzing. When he passed my line, I pumped my horn; when he got to Lije's line, he pumped his horn, and we both took the time and held him up. He was going about thirty-two miles an hour. We figured the proposition in his case, just as we always do, on an eighth of a mile measured off by a surveyor. This chap's guilty because he ran the eighth of a mile in fourteen seconds by our stop-watches," continued the man with the badge. "You see, if you travel thirty miles an hour, you go half a mile a minute, a quarter of a mile in half a minute, or an eighth of a mile in fifteen seconds. If the machine takes fifteen seconds to go the eighth of a mile, she's going just the limit. If she takes more than fifteen seconds to do it, we let her go by, for that means she's going less than thirty miles and that she's under the limit. If she takes less than fifteen seconds, we hold her driver up."

The lawyer turned to Ben as the constable finished his testimony.

"You see," he said in an undertone, "he really does know what he's talking about. I don't believe it's any use to fight this."

Just as he spoke, Ben, who had suddenly commenced to figure hard on a piece of paper which he had drawn from his pocket, leaped to his feet. Without answering, he hurried across the room to one of his friends.

"Tom," he whispered eagerly, "will you run over to the library as fast as you can go, and ask Miss Connors if I can have the volume of the 'Century Dictionary' marked 'S—T' for half an hour? Tell

her I've got to have it to win my case. She'll give it to you."

Open-mouth with amazement as he was, Tom hurried from the court-room, while Ben returned to the side of the wondering and somewhat indignant lawyer.

"Forgive me for leaving you, Mr. Meyner," he said earnestly. "But we've got 'em, got 'em chilled. The old chap's testimony proves it. I got our case out of my physics lesson to-day out in the square. Part of it comes from the variation of our stop-watches—they're using the same kind—and part from our experiment on the velocity of sound."

"Why? What?" began the lawyer.

"Listen," said Ben, and he began to whisper eagerly, explaining his statements by constant reference to the figures he had just made.

The second constable had meanwhile taken the stand, and was offering corroborative testimony, which gave Ben ample time to lay his case before Mr. Meyner. Before the younger constable had finished, Tom came back with a big volume. Ben seized the book, ran rapidly thru the leaves, found a place, and showed it to the lawyer, whose face, already wreathed in smiles, grew more and more jubilant as he read.

Mr. Meyner was on his feet the moment the second constable sat down.

"Your honor," he exclaimed, "if you have no objection, I wish to cede my place to my client, Mr. Benjamin Davison, who I believe, understands more about this case than I do myself."

At this unexpected announcement, the craning of necks in Ben's direction became greater than before. Even the constables were unable to escape the general contagion. Ben rose in the centre of an intent throng.

"Your honor," he said, "I propose to show by the aid of a witness who is present that I was within the legal speed limit,

and that I was running less than thirty miles an hour."

As Ben spoke, the elder constable began to gaze around the court-room with a look of amazement, which changed to a hostile glare as he found himself suddenly recalled to the stand by the defence. The glare relaxed a little as the first apparently harmless question came from the boy's lips.

"You spoke of your pumping your horn, and of your companion pumping his," asked Ben quietly. "Will you please explain a little more fully just what you meant by that?"

"I sure will," answered the constable with assurance. "We wanted a signal that wouldn't be seen, and that wouldn't seem unnatural to people when 'twas heard, so we got two automobile horns. When anybody went over my line—I was back in the woods—I'd pump my horn; and when they reached Lije's line, he'd pump his. Then we both took the time on our stop-watches."

"I see," said Ben. "Now for the watches. You both have with you the watches that you used the other day?"

Both constables nodded affirmatively. "Will you be good enough to start them when I say 'Start,' and stop them when I say 'Stop?'" inquired Ben.

At this the elder man became restive. "I won't unless the judge orders it," he cried.

The judge was evidently becoming interested in Ben's line of questioning. He leaned forward.

"I'll give the word to start and stop myself," he said. "And if you two constables will step up here, I'll examine the watches before and after each test."

Once the judge made the trial. Twice he made it. Thrice he did it. Then he looked up.

"The records vary, on an average, eight-tenths of a second," he remarked.

"Please note, your honor," said Ben

quietly, "that eight-tenths added to fourteen seconds makes fourteen seconds and eight-tenths, nearly up to the legal limit of time for the eighth of a mile."

The judge nodded.

"Did it ever occur to you," the boy went on, as he turned toward the witness, "that there might be an interval of space between the time you sounded the horn and the time your partner heard it?"

"No, it never did occur to me, and what's more, it never did to anybody else!" answered the constable sarcastically.

Ben's eyes gleamed as the constable left the stand at the close of the examination. Without delay the boy began his argument.

"Your honor," he said earnestly, as he picked up the big volume beside him, "by the aid of two things—the velocity of sound over the distance measured off in this special case and the variation in the watches of the constables—I expect to prove to you that I was not going over thirty miles an hour, but that I was going definitely less."

"First, let me quote from the 'Century Dictionary' as follows:

"The velocity of sound is about one thousand and ninety feet per second at thirty-two degrees Fahrenheit, and increases slightly as the temperature rises."

"Second, please note that since there are five thousand two hundred and eighty feet in a mile, there must be six hundred and sixty feet in an eighth, the distance over which my speed was measured. It takes sound a second to go one thousand and ninety feet at freezing temperature. Therefore it takes sound a little more than six-tenths of a second to go an eighth of a mile."

"Third, in this case it must have taken at least six-tenths of a second for the sound of the horn to go the eighth of a mile from one constable to the other on the day they arrested me, because the temperature on that day was slightly below freezing. It must have taken six-tenths of a second more for the sound of the horn to go back. But we'll waive that second six-tenths of a second, for the reason that we don't need it to prove our case."

"I have already shown that the variation of eight-tenths of a second in the constables' watches would make a time record of fourteen and eight-tenths instead of fourteen. Add six-tenths of a second more for the time taken for the sound of the horn to go from one constable to the other, and you have fifteen seconds and four-tenths. My time for the eighth of a mile, therefore, was fifteen seconds and four-tenths. The legal limit is thirty miles an hour, an eighth of a mile in fifteen seconds. I believe I have proved my case. My car was going under the limit."

As Ben ended, the court was in an uproar. It was only with the greatest difficulty that it could be stilled, but silence reigned at last, and the prosecuting constable had an opportunity to speak.

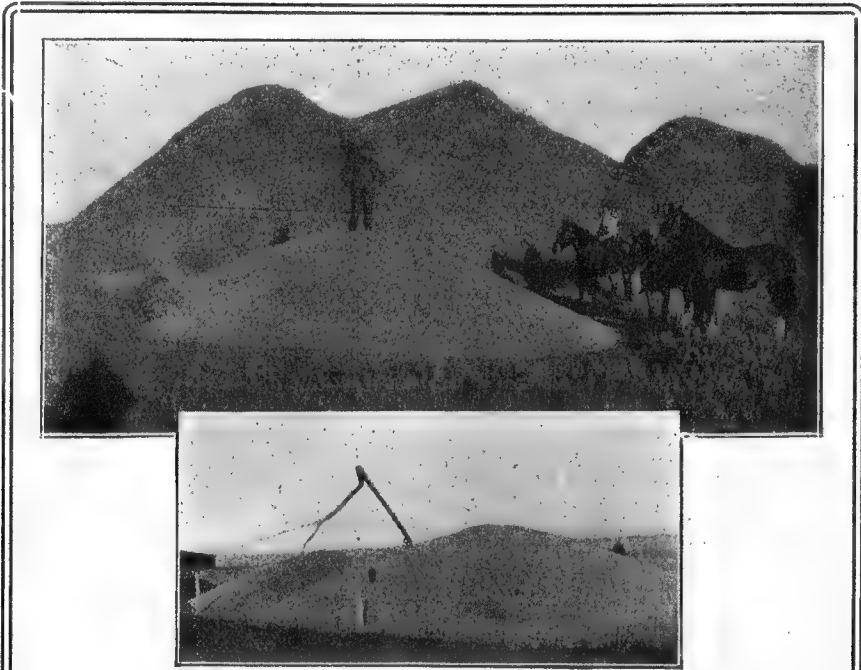
"As far as the difference in our watches goes, I don't think anything of that. A second's nothing," he remarked. "And as for the rest, all I got to say is that I never heard anything so foolish as to say sound don't travel instantaneous. Why, I've heard it instantaneous all my life. So long as the dictionary says it don't, why, I s'pose there's nothing I can do. But I don't see daylight thru this thing yet."

Over his spectacles the judge threw a glance at the two perplexed and disconsolate constables. Then he looked at the boy defendant, and a slight smile hovered around his mouth.

"Case dismissed!" he said.

M.A.C. PLATOON

Manitoba Agricultural College is raising a platoon of the 196th (University) Battalion, and an appeal is made for recruits. Students, past and present, are joining, and have the privilege of bringing with them friends who have not been connected with the college. Lieut. E. A. Cunningham has been selected to command the platoon, and will supply information to all enquirers. Headquarters are at the college.



GRAIN ON THE GROUND

The photographs shown herewith give some idea of the manner in which farmers in many parts of the West were forced to handle their grain last fall, owing to the enormous crop and lack of adequate storage facilities. Concerning the top pile A. J. Harding, Creeksfield, Sask., writes: "Herewith is a picture of a pile of wheat threshed on our homestead on October 14, 1915. There is over 1,100 bushels of wheat in this pile. We were unable to get cars, so this wheat lay in the open for over two months, and now it is in a granary. I signed for a car at Laura, C.N.R., on Oct. 14, 1915, but I am still 40 behind."

The other pile contains about 1,700 bushels and belonged to Dr. F. B. Elder, Fiske, Sask. The photograph was taken in October, 1915. We shall be glad to receive and pay for good photos of similar scenes and expect, in addition, to get a large number of letters from our readers in reply to the competition on "Actual Grain Conditions," outlined in last week's Guide on page 5.

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by
P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

SEED GRAIN CERTIFICATES Official Circular No 2.

Enclosed herewith you will find application forms and certificates for use in connection with the special seed grain certificates. Owing to an oversight by the railway authorities I was not informed until a few days ago that the same arrangements that existed last year would apply this year. The only change in the enclosed forms from those sent out to you last year is that an application form has been attached to the certificate. The farmer should fill in the application form. The certificate should be filled in by the farmer or by the local secretary, whichever is the most convenient. Both application and certificate must be forwarded to the Central Office, when I will countersign the certificate and return it to the farmer.

I do not think I need to repeat all the instructions, as practically the only point to remember, so far as you are concerned, is that the arrangement is intended to secure the reduced rate to the farmer who is purchasing and receiving the grain; it does not apply to the shipper. The railway agent at the shipping end books the grain thru at the ordinary rate, but the railway agent at the receiving end is authorized to cancel the ordinary rates on which the grain was shipped and substitute therefor the special rates, provided that the farmer to whom the grain is shipped is able to produce one of these certificates, properly signed and countersigned.

Home Guard Movement

Our third Vice-President, Rice Sheppard, and some of the unions near Edmonton are and have been for some time deeply interested in the Home Guard movement, and at a recent meeting of our executive, a committee consisting of Rice Sheppard and the secretary was appointed to act in conjunction with the Legion of Frontiersmen, with a view to assisting or initiating work along these lines in districts which might signify their desire to take the matter up. The idea would be of course to organize local units, mounted or otherwise, for the purpose of home defence which would be a unit of the U.F.A. Command of the Legion of Frontiersmen and wherever a union or district were willing to organize in this way and take the necessary drill, we would endeavor to supply them with an officer or instructor with the necessary ability to act in that capacity for preliminary work in this direction.

We would ask you at the next meeting of your union to inquire if there is anyone in the neighborhood with previous military experience who is able and willing to act as instructor, since it is quite obvious that if any number of districts respond to this call, the Legion of Frontiersmen could not possibly supply all the officers required. The movement has been greeted with great enthusiasm around Edmonton, and in order to get it properly organized as soon as possible, we would ask you to forward us the information asked for at the earliest possible moment.

Yours fraternally,

P. P. WOODBRIDGE,
Provincial Secretary.

AN ORGAN IN THE SCHOOL HOUSE

Geo. J. Johnson, secretary of Badger Lake Local Union No. 563, reports that the union has now thirty members, five of whom are ladies. During the past few months they held four meetings at which the attendance was very good. At the last meeting there was a debate on Farm Problems which was appreciated by all present. The bachelors furnished lunch free, and a very good one it was. Several ladies were present, and all acknowledged that the bachelors were some cooks. The union held a box social on February 11, which was a great success, the net profit being \$32.90. This amount was applied on some badly needed improvements on the school, which is used as the meeting place. The members in-

tend to keep up debates on all subjects of importance relating to farm life and the welfare of the association, and judging by the first experiment along these lines, G. J. Johnson believes that this is going to keep the union in an active state. There is an organ in the schoolhouse, which is in the custody of the union, and this proves a great drawing card in bringing out the ladies and the young folks. The President, Wm. Roenicke, is an ardent worker in the U.F.A. cause. He has attended the annual convention two years in succession as delegate for the union.

MAPLE LEAF PROSPERING

The regular meeting of the Maple Leaf Union No. 504 was held on December 18, 1915. A vote of thanks was passed to the committee for the way in which they handled the box social. After paying the balance due on the hall, and all other expenses, a sum of \$8.70 was left over which sum was put into the general fund. The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows: E. Huseby, president; A. Huseby, vice-president, with a board of six directors. J. C. Larson was elected secretary-treasurer, but declined to accept, and at a subsequent meeting F. LaBere was elected to this office.

THANKS TO CENTRAL

The following letter has been received from H. High, secretary of Morrin Union No. 459:—At our meeting held on Saturday, February 19, I was asked to write thanking you for the successful effort put forth by the Central Office on our behalf re the station agent at Morrin, further emphasizing the necessity for referring all our troubles to the Central Office.

I may also add that we had an interesting address from W. Spurrell, one of our delegates to the Convention, on Agricultural Banks.

WANTS DISTRICT ASSOCIATION

S. L. Hooper, secretary of Mere Local Union No. 513 reports:—At our meeting on Saturday, February 19, I was instructed to write you for any information you might be able to give me on forming a District Association. There are a number of locals bordering on Sibbald and we think such a thing could be done. I might say that our local has lost members again by the forming of Vernon Local, but I think that if we work towards Sibbald, we will be able to get as many or more members than before, and as long as our fellow farmers are in the ranks somewhere it will be alright. We had a good meeting at Sibbald on the above date, and already we have thirty-two paid up members. We decided to make honorary members of any of our old members who enlist. We are also getting a good sum for the Patriotic and other funds, and I trust at the end of the quarter to be able to send something worth while.

PENHOLD UNION PROGRESSING

J. Bourne, secretary of Penhold Union No. 13 reports that they held their second meeting for 1916 on February 10, at which, in spite of the fact that it was the worst day of the severe cold spell, there were twenty in attendance. President A. Speakman called the meeting to order, and after the minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted, the delegates to the annual convention were called on to give their reports, and on conclusion of same the meeting returned them a vote of thanks with congratulations for the splendid reports given. F. J. Powell, secretary of Edwell Union No. 53, who was present, was then given an opportunity to explain how he came to unload a car of coal belonging to Penhold Union, which he did to the satisfaction of all present, apologizing to the secretary and other parties concerned. In remarks on the suggestion in the report of the secretary that the Union uphold the suggestions of the Central Office re the convention report,

or the issuing of a monthly report as a provincial organ, in addition to, and not in place of, The Grain Growers' Guide, the Vice-President, W. Rogers, said in his opinion it would be a capital idea as the U.F.A. and the Local Unions in particular were working too much in the dark, and they needed something in a more concise form to lay before the people as to what the U.F.A. had already done and was striving to do. On further suggestions in the secretary's report, supported by T. Parcels and others, that advertisers in our convention program be given recognition, it was moved, seconded and carried unanimously, "That the members of Penhold Union record their appreciation of the fact that certain mercantile and other parties have seen fit to avail themselves of the opportunity of advertising in the program of our last convention, and so far as consistent we realize our obligation to give these firms preference over all others." It was decided that the ladies be given a special invitation to the next meeting, and that they be called on to address the meeting. The union now has forty-nine members, and hopes to be stronger this year than ever before. It is the first year that they have had any lady members, with the exception of Mrs. Jas. Speakman, and they now have five, with a prospect of several more at the next meeting. They have handled five cars of coal since December 1.

ENTHUSIASM AT RIDDELLVALE

The following report has come to hand from J. Cuthbert, secretary of Riddellvale Union No. 617, together with \$142 contribution to the U.F.A. Patriotic Fund:—

"Fired with the spirit of enthusiasm that prevailed at the recent Calgary Convention, the women delegates of this local, Miss McArthur (president) and Mrs. Putnam (secretary) heartily supported by our President, R. Riddell, lost no time in infusing new life and vigor among their fellow members. One of several pleasant results of this effort was a box social, held February 18 in the schoolroom, which was crowded to excess. Surely a 'merrie companie.' Speeches were at a discount, the time proving too brief for a well arranged variety program which was carried thru with credit to all concerned. Wit, fun and humor reached its height on the sale of the boxes under the able auctioneering of Thos. Gray. The top notch of prices \$16.50 was arrived at by John Jack, Union Bank, Cereal, who was skillfully piloted to this handy amount by the sporting instinct of Geo. Ball. President Riddell in a brief but apt speech, said there was a clear balance of \$302.00 on the evening's sport. One hundred and forty-two dollars of this was to go on behalf of the U.F.A. to the Patriotic Fund, and \$160.00 on behalf of the U.F.W.A. to the Red Cross Fund. These amounts would go forward with heart-felt good wishes of every member of the local. He thought sufficient emphasis could not be laid on, nor publicity given to, the pleasant result, as proving by hard practical fact what can be done by the men and women working together not only in social work, but in all work that pertains to the good of the farm and the betterment of the local surroundings generally. The oft quoted, but oft unheeded words in 'Hiawatha' should be printed large in every farm home—
"As unto the bow the cord is,
So unto the man is woman.
Tho she bends him, she obeys him,
Tho she draws him yet she follows."
Dancing concluded the evening's amusement in which it was noted that the male partners, having been duly relieved of their superfluous cash, treaded the fantastic toe more lightly than usual.

BUSINESS AT ALSASK

A meeting of the Alsask Union No. 696 was held on February 9. Letters were read from Messrs. Moore and Elder, of Fiske, re establishment of a creamery. J. Young then discussed the proposition, pointing out the advantages and suggesting that it would be well to send a delegate to the directors' meeting to be held at Fiske on the 29th. A. Anderson was appointed delegate. Owing to the secretary's absence, the

next meeting was postponed till the first Tuesday in March. Dues for 1916 were then received. Then followed a report of the convention, after which it was moved, seconded and carried that a vote of thanks be passed to the secretary. It was decided that the union have Want, Sale and Exchange boards at Alsask and Sibbald. A committee consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Halvorsen, A. Anderson and W. Green were appointed to arrange programs for social evenings.

SUCCESSFUL CO-OPERATIVE TRADING

About a year ago the Willow Hollow Union No. 332 was incorporated as a co-operative society and the following is their financial statement for the year ending December 31:

Receipts	
Share capital	\$ 220.00
Cedar posts	489.86
Strychnine and gophericide	108.50
Machine oil	39.55
Formalin	57.05
Wire	1,370.29
Fruit	77.80
Twine	3,629.75
Apples	789.75
Coal	118.85
	\$6,901.40
Expenditure	
Registration fees	\$ 33.55
Cedar posts	457.87
Strychnine and gophericide	105.40
Machine oil	29.90
Formalin	54.20
Wire	1,331.53
Fruit	74.55
Twine	3,572.45
Apples	761.02
Coal	116.74
Stationery and postage	27.70
Salary	50.00
Balance	286.49
	\$6,901.40
Assets	
Cash in hand	\$286.49
Liabilities	
Share stock	\$220.00
Interest to shareholders at 6 p.c.	12.65
10 p.c. Statutory reserve	5.50
20 p.c. Special	11.00
Balance profit divided to shareholders on purchases pro rata	37.34
	\$286.49

This shows a total balance on hand, after paying all expenses, of \$286.49. The secretary states that the business is being carried on on a margin of 3 per cent, the savings to the purchasers over store prices amounting to about 16 per cent. The membership of Willow Hollow Union is not large, being thirty-six last year, so it is obvious that a union does not necessarily have to have a large membership to handle its own business successfully.

REASON FOR LIFE MEMBERSHIP

We recently received a letter from L. G. Chapman, a homesteader in the pre-emption district South of Alsask, on the Saskatchewan border line, asking for information in regard to the cost of life membership in the U.F.A. The information was forwarded him, and promptly by return the money came back for a life membership certificate. We asked Mr. Chapman what had induced him to become so desirous to take out the life membership, and his reply, in part, is as follows:

"You ask me what impressions I got at the convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association that led me to take out this membership, and in reply I would say that in studying the ins and outs of farmers' organizations I find that several locals are badly handicapped for funds, and I do not think that any large number of the members would be denying themselves very many things if they took out life membership, and if they did the locals and the Association as a whole, would be in a better shape in most every way. I think that to make our associations as strong as they must be to buck the monied interests, that all the members have to put a little more in, and not expect when they pay in one dollar that they should get out again one hundred dollars' worth of benefit, because that is more than the monied men are making on their money. I trust that you will get more life members in the near future."

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association
By R. C. Henders, President, Suite 4, Balmoral Court, Winnipeg, to whom
all communications for this page should be sent.

CANADIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE

The annual meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture was held in the offices of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, Winnipeg, beginning on Monday evening, March 6. There were present, representing Alberta, W. D. Trego, H. W. Wood and Rice Jones. Representing Saskatchewan, J. A. Maharg, J. B. Musselman, A. G. Hawkes, J. N. Birrell, C. A. Dunning, Thos. Sales and J. F. Reid. Representing Manitoba, R. C. Henders, J. S. Wood, R. J. Avison, Peter Wright and R. McKenzie.

Since the last meeting one of the members, Jas. Speakman, has passed away, and the following minute was placed on record: "That this Council of Agriculture express to the family of the late Jas. Speakman and to the United Farmers of Alberta its sincere sympathy in the death of Mr. Speakman. The members of this council have been associated with the late Jas. Speakman in the work of the organized farmers of Canada and the appreciation of his many sterling qualities thus gained deepens our sympathy at his loss. We feel the loss of Mr. Speakman in our councils, but feel sure that the influence of his life remains and will affect beneficially the future welfare of this country."

The following is the financial statement as submitted by the secretary:

Receipts

Cash on hand, Feb., 1915.....	\$135.51
United Farmers of Alberta	100.00
Saskatchewan G.G. Ass'n	190.00
United Farmers of Alberta	90.00
Manitoba G.G. Ass'n	190.00
United Farmers of Alberta	100.00
Saskatchewan G.G. Ass'n	100.00
United Farmers of Alberta	90.25
Total.....	\$995.76

Disbursements

Letterheads and telegram	\$ 4.25
R. C. Henders, expenses to Ottawa	67.30
R. McKenzie's expenses to Regina	19.60
Lettergrams	9.50
Public Press (on a/c booklets)	570.00
Rev. J. S. Woodsworth (bal. on booklets)	96.00
Rev. J. S. Woodsworth (for stenographer)	16.00
Public Press (bal. on booklets)	155.00
Exchange on cheques	1.40
Cash on hand (in bank)	56.71
Total.....	\$995.76

The following officers were appointed: President, J. A. Maharg; vice-president, H. W. Wood (Alberta); second vice-president, the President of the United Farmers of Ontario; secretary, R. McKenzie, Winnipeg.

The secretary submitted to the meeting a series of questions dealing with the appointment of a board of appeals submitted by the chairman of the Canada Grain Commission, and a set of answers thereto were agreed to, to be submitted at the hearing that was proceeding.

The question of the duty on apples was taken up, and the following resolution was passed unanimously and forwarded to the Fruit Growers' convention now in session in Victoria, B.C. It was also arranged to forward a copy to Sir R. L. Borden, premier; Sir Thos. White, finance minister, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the opposition:

"Whereas, at the request of the British Columbia fruit growers, the duty on apples has been raised from 40 cents to 90 cents per barrel; whereas, this is an enormously high duty—approximating 100 per cent. ad valorem of the cost of production of apples in Canada; and whereas, the evident purpose of the imposition of this duty is to force the prairie consumer to pay a higher price for apples; therefore, be it resolved that this, the Canadian Council of Agriculture, in meeting declare this to be an unrighteous attempt

to exploit the prairie farmer for the benefit of British Columbia fruit land speculators, fruit growers and middlemen, and we advise the farmers of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba that if this becomes law and they are to be taxed in this manner, to pay these taxes into the federal treasury by purchasing imported apples rather than pay the same duty together with profit thereon to British Columbia land speculators, fruit growers and middlemen."

The following resolution was also passed: "Whereas, this council has found that The Grain Growers' Grain Company, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company, the United Farmers' Co-operative Company and the Grain Growers' Guide are eligible for membership in this association; therefore, be it resolved that the above-named bodies be invited to affiliate with this association."

DUNSTON GRAIN GROWERS

The Grain Growers and Willing Workers of Dunston and district have held two very successful meetings during the past month. The first meeting was held in the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. McLelland. The president of Dunston Grain Growers, Mr. Weir, was in the chair, and was ably supported by a large attendance of members. Messrs. Keif and Stewart gave a very interesting report of their visit as delegates to the annual convention held in Brandon, giving a good account of the work accomplished during the year and a forecast of the reforms they intended to strive for in the near future. The second meeting was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. I. Saunders, the president presiding. After the business was concluded the ladies entertained the large company with music, recitations and a paper on Woman Suffrage, outlining the responsibilities of the enlarged franchise and need of amendment in many laws affecting the welfare of the women and children thruout the province. Refreshments were provided by the host and hostess on each occasion. The opportunity of meeting in the home of members for social and community interest was much appreciated by all present.—Morden Times.

MACDONALD DISTRICT ANNUAL MEETING

The annual district meeting of the Grain Growers' Association for the constituency of Macdonald was held at Treherne on Wednesday, March 1. Andrew Graham, the district director, was holding a meeting there on that date, and it was decided to have the annual

district meeting in conjunction with Mr. Graham's. Owing to the severity of the weather, the attendance was rather small, but made up in enthusiasm. Addresses were given by R. C. Henders, Andrew Graham and C. I. Baragar, the district president. Each speaker was listened to with rapt attention. The following officers were elected for this year:—President, C. I. Baragar, Elm Creek; vice-president, W. Lovie, Holland; secretary, Thomas Wood, Elm Creek.

A good deal of discussion took place on various topics relating to the work being done by the local associations in the district. Ideas were exchanged and a lot of interesting information was given and received. Some of the members were of the opinion that meetings like these, where delegates from different locals could meet and exchange ideas, were bound to do good to all concerned. The Elm Creek local association tops the list with a membership of 106; Carman comes second with 101. At the request of the president, the secretary gave an account of the work of the Elm Creek Association from its first meeting till the present time, showing the different methods adopted for getting the farmers interested in the movement. Co-operative buying of various commodities proved the best way to get the active interest of members. Thousands of dollars' worth of business being done in carload lots of apples, flour, bran and shorts, corn, fish, coal, fence posts, wire, cordwood, etc. It was also agreed to hold a series of picnics at suitable points during the summer, where two or more local associations could join together and have a good time. Speakers from the Central Association would no doubt be willing to swap a speech for a real good feed with an appetite enlarged by the good, clean, country air.

THOMAS WOOD, Sec.

OAKBURN CONTRIBUTIONS

The Oakburn Association has sent in a further contribution of \$62.70 for Patriotic Acre returns from the following:—W. B. Martin, \$24.70; R. J. Eastcott, \$23.00; J. Halliday, \$15.00. Total, \$62.70.

CARDALE ASSOCIATION

The secretary of the Cardale branch in sending in membership dues reports that they have now 39 paid-up members in their association. They will probably report more before the year is out.

HARMSWORTH'S PATRIOTISM

Secretary H. E. Green, of the Harmsworth Association, writes as follows:—I am enclosing you a cheque for \$775.65 from Harmsworth Grain Growers' Association, receipts from the Patriotic Acre pledges. One of our members, R. J. Bennett, wishes his contribution of \$30.00 to be equally divided between the Red Cross and Patriotic Funds. The balance we leave at your discretion to distribute. Note: This is an excellent

showing from this branch. If we cannot go to the front we can do our part in making existence easier for those who have gone and left dependents behind them in our care.

NEEPAWA DISTRICT

Albert McGregor, director for Neepawa constituency, is holding a meeting of the Lakeland District at Lakeland school on March 16, and at Langruth and Amaranth the following day. Mr. McGregor is taking hold of the organization work in his district energetically.

PATRIOTIC ACRE RETURNS

The Neepawa District Grain Growers have sent in a contribution of \$483.00 as Patriotic Acre returns from their district. This amount has been sent us by V. F. Chalmers, treasurer of the fund, who is also manager of the Neepawa branch of the Home Bank, with the following list of contributors:

H. F. Warne	\$ 15.00
R. Lea	30.00
Peter Smith	15.00
J. M. Poole	10.00
Geo. Dunn	25.00
Evan Roberts	10.00
Geo. Peeler	25.00
Ed. Roberts	10.00
J. C. Hannah	30.00
F. C. Drayson	20.00
J. G. Hutton	20.00
J. Clark	25.00
J. Wrest	10.00
B. B. Graham	20.00
G. D. Thomson	5.00
J. L. Leveson	1.00
R. M. Buchanan	5.00
J. H. Irwin	25.00
T. H. Drayson	30.00
Alf. Willeston	25.00
J. N. Poole	20.00
W. C. Coulter	27.00
L. Knudson	20.00
F. Hockin	20.00
F. Irwin	10.00
Neil Smith	15.00
H. Bradigan	15.00
Total.....	\$483.00

STRATHCLAIR'S SECOND CONTRIBUTION

The Strathclair secretary sent in \$101.60 for the Patriotic Acre fund from the following contributors: Don. Morrison, \$21.60; Thos. Bu aell, \$25; Oliver Marshall, \$25; R. J. Black, \$15; E. Burnell, \$15. Total, \$101.60.

FAIRVILLE BRANCH CONTRIBUTES

R. M. Morgan, secretary of the Fairville Association, sent in a contribution of \$169 as the proceeds of pledges given by its members to the Patriotic Acre fund. Of this amount the sum of \$70 has been contributed by members who are Russians, and wish this to be devoted to the Manitoba Patriotic Fund, thus showing that they have identified themselves with the country of their adoption and are contributing to the needs of Manitoba sufferers thru the war.

PATRIOTIC ACRE PLEDGES

Previously acknowledged	\$11,797.19
Moffatt children, Belmont	1.00
Fairville Association	169.00
Bethany Branch, per Talbert	20.00
Sedgwick	20.00
Neepawa District G.G.	483.00
Strathclair G.G. Association, second contribution	101.60
Hartney G.G. Association	354.00
Total.....	\$12,925.79

BUTLER ASSOCIATION RE-ORGANIZED

H. S. Bradley, secretary of Butler Association, reports as follows: Mr. McCuish visited this point and we re-organized our association last week. We have ten paid-up members, and at our meeting on Saturday next we expect to finish our organization work and get more members enrolled. I want you to send me some constitutions and membership cards before then, as well as any literature bearing on the movement, etc.

Note.—We are pleased to learn that this branch is again taking up active work for the Grain Growers' movement and hope that they will meet with much success in their activities.

Handy Devices and Inventions

WE WANT YOUR IDEAS

We want to publish all the handy conveniences or new inventions that our readers will send us. On practically every farm there is some cheap, handy device which has been fixed up so as to save time or labor in some way or other. Your little device may seem simple and common enough to you, but probably your neighbor has never thought of it. We want you to give us the opportunity to assist your neighbor, and in doing so, you are certain to get some valuable ideas from others. If you have some invention, it will greatly assist you in bringing it to the attention of farmers generally to have a description and drawing of it published in The Guide. For example, we received the following letter recently, and intend to publish further details as soon as they are furnished:

Dear Sirs:—I have invented a new binder canvas, which is much superior to the old style wood slat binder canvas. Will you consider publishing for me a good descriptive write up and illustration of this invention?
Wolseley, Sask.

If a practical substitute for the present binder canvas has been invented it will prove of great value to farmers generally, and we consider it part of our service to our readers to keep them posted on all developments such as this.

Let us have your ideas. There are a thousand and one odd things round the barn, harness, machinery, etc., which, if collected, would form very valuable reading. Keep your description short. Write on one side of the paper. Never mind if your spelling or grammar are imperfect. We can fix that, and also any rough sketches which you send along in addition. Address all letters to

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE LEGAL DEPARTMENT

Quite a number of letters have been received at the Central office of late asking for legal advice. In some cases small remittances have been enclosed which have partially or wholly covered the cost. In most cases, however, no fee whatever has been enclosed. Also, a very large proportion of the communications—perhaps the majority of them—come from members of our locals in their private capacity, who do not appear to have realized the necessity of bringing their cases to the notice of the department thru their local secretaries. This state of affairs indicates quite plainly that our members do not understand the purport of the resolution on the subject which was passed at the Regina Convention last year.

The resolution called upon each local association to raise a sum of money each year, by means of a social, concert, or other entertainment, the proceeds to be sent to the Central office to be applied to the Emergency Fund, from which such legal expenses are to be met. Unfortunately, however, no contributions whatever were received from locals for this purpose in the interim between the Regina convention and the recent convention at Saskatoon, tho a few have been sent in during the last few weeks. What I wish to impress upon our members is that they cannot expect legal advice unless the means are provided for obtaining such advice, and it is only fair that any member who has occasion to make use of the legal department, and whose local has not made any contribution to the Emergency Fund, should enclose with his application a small fee to cover the cost. All applications for legal advice should come thru the local secretary. This would serve a double purpose, as it would be at once an object lesson to our locals of the usefulness of the Central, and would also be a guarantee that the Emergency Fund would not be drawn upon by those who have no claim upon it.—S.W.Y.

A DOUBLE SACRIFICE

Dear Sir:—Enclosed you will find draft for \$40.00 net, being the contribution to the Patriotic Acre Fund of my brother, Harry Gracie, who has himself gone to the front to fight.—Yours truly,

JOHN A. GRACIE,
Sceptre, Sask.

EASTVIEW CO-OPERATIVE AFFILIATES

Central Secretary:—At the annual meeting of the Eastview Co-operative Association held on January 20, it was decided to pass the necessary by-laws, a copy of which I enclose, affiliating with the S.G.G.A.

The annual report and financial statement of the year was presented and found to be very satisfactory. Volume of business done, while not large, amounting to, approximately 6,000 dollars, was very satisfactory to the shareholders. It was found that while in 1914 business done with the Central was very small, during 1915 by far the larger amount was done with the Central. The prospects are that the 1916 business will be almost entirely done with the Central office, greatest satisfaction having been found there. After placing 10 per cent of the profits in reserve, a patronage dividend was declared, which it is hoped will induce all non-shareholder patrons to take stock in their own organization.

The different means of financing our Central office were explained in detail, with the result that at present, our local has decided to take one debenture. I enclose cheque for twenty-five dollars, being initial payment on same. Another matter that received considerable attention was the erection of an office and warehouse building. This was left in the hands of the Board of Directors to deal with, when, if they find it advisable to do so, they are authorized to proceed with construction. The following officers were elected: President, E. W. Dell; vice-president, W. A. Durie; directors, J. Wick, J. Johnson, A. W. Wallace, T. E. Allcock; secretary-treasurer, R. M. Johnson; auditor, Miss B. Hallett, of Moose Jaw.

By-Laws

No. 7.—That the name of this association be changed to that of "Eastview Grain Growers' Association, Limited." No. 8.—That this associa-

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

tion shall affiliate with the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and pay to its central secretary fifty cents per annum for each of its members, except such as are life members thereof. No. 9—Non-shareholders may become members of the association as provided in section 4, sub-section 4 of the constitution of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. Non-shareholder members may vote on all questions not affecting the trading capital of the association.

P. M. JOHNSON, Sec.

CORRECTION OF REPORT

Dear Sir:—In their report of the District Convention the Saskatoon Daily Star quote me as saying "the merchants are now making their living off the farmers."

This statement is very obviously true, but I did not make it. What I did say was: "America is now taking our wheat," and I will add, that also it is conceivable that the removal of the tariff may be an inducement to them to take more of our wheat, it is by no means certain that it will raise the price.

W. E. WESTWOOD, Delegate.
Keppel, Sask.

SUCCESSFUL LOCAL

Central Secretary:—Your directors take much pleasure in submitting for your approval the following report covering the progress of our association during the last year. The Victoria-Edwardsville branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers was organized on February 26, 1915. Twenty-three members joined at this meeting, and the membership from time to time has increased till in November the association had 53 members. Since then five more have joined but have been placed on the 1916 list. The officers elected at the first meeting were as follows:—President, H. C. McQuarrie; vice-president, John Mace; and H. McArdle, secretary-treasurer, who was later succeeded by A. J. McQuarrie.

At the following meeting held on March 10, at which Andrew Knox, district director, was present and outlined the history, objects and aims of the association, six directors were elected as follows: Messrs. Collee, H. La Hayle, Delhomeau, R. B. Mitchell, Amos O'Brian and W. A. Riggs.

One of the factors which has been instrumental in increasing our membership is the benefit which our members have derived. Prominent among these are the special discounts which have been secured for members as follows:—Ten per cent discount on dry goods, groceries, hardware and blacksmithing; 30 cents per sack off flour; 10 cents per sack off shorts and bran. By this means it is estimated that our members have saved somewhere around \$2,000 since organization. Many important resolutions have been dealt with from time to time and satisfactory results obtained. Your directors take this opportunity to thank the members for the loyal support given the association during their term of office. They feel that the association fills a long-felt want in this district and that the success of the Grain Growers' movement in the community, as well as in all other portions of the province, is fully assured.

A. J. McQUARRIE,
Sec.-Treas.

REPORT OF BAILEY LOCAL

Central Secretary:—I have much pleasure in submitting to you the report of our second annual meeting held on December 17. The attendance was all that could be desired. The minutes of the previous meeting having been confirmed, and other important matters disposed of, the next item was the election of officers, the old board thruout being re-elected, consisting of: President, W. C. Hodgins; vice-president, C. Bailey; secretary-treasurer, M. E. Hayes; directors, W. Cooke, J. Lee, F. L. Punter, J. A. Boomer, A. Zumwiler, C. Millward, E. R. Leeks, C. A. Parish,

W. H. Swazie; auditors, Neil McClean, John A. Putt. A very enjoyable dance followed. I am pleased to say the Patriotic Acre has been well supported by this local. Two cars have already been ordered to convey the proceeds. It is hoped we may be able to send a third. This local has also sent about \$100.00 to the Red Cross Fund, this being the proceeds of a picnic and box social.

MAURICE E. HAYES.
Craiglands, Sask.

SECRETARY IS LIABLE

Central Secretary:—I received yours of September 21. I do not doubt that many local secretaries have sent their membership list to the Farmers' Co-operative Lumber Co., having been deceived by the name. In England, of course, the secretaries could be prosecuted for receiving hidden or secret commissions.

W. I. LAHAIR,
Pres., North Landing G.G.A.
—answer

You state that in the Old Country secretaries could be prosecuted for receiving hidden or secret commissions. Beyond any doubt the same can be done in this country, and especially so where the secretary receives anything by way of a salary.

J. B. M.

PATRIOTIC POPLAR PARK

Dear Sir:—Herewith find enclosed \$13.70 in aid of the Red Cross Funds, subscribed by this association thru a pie social held January 14. Owing to the night being extremely cold only about one-quarter of the community turned up. However, we are endeavoring to arrange for a box social in the near future for the same cause. Already Poplar Park has contributed over 300 bushels to the Patriotic Acre scheme in spite of the fact that this is a mixed farming district. Congratulating all associations for their patriotism, I remain,

VICTOR SUMMERS, Sec. Treas.,
Poplar Park G.G.A.

GUERNSEY CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Guernsey Co-operative Association was held on the afternoon of January 12. Owing to the extremely cold weather the attendance was small. The reports of the officers showed a business of \$22,500 for the year with a net profit of \$742.75. The assets of the association amounted to \$1,784.23; the liabilities \$776.64, which includes \$490.00 of paid-up capital. The net worth on December 31, 1915, was \$1,007.59, not including the paid-up capital. The directors declared a patronage dividend of 2 per cent, a dividend of 6 per cent on paid-up capital, and 10 per cent of profits into a reserve fund.

In the absence of the president, A. Bowman delivered the president's annual address. He briefly reviewed the work done during the year. He referred to the acquisition of the property which the association now occupies. Most of the address, however, referred to the unlooked for opportunity now at hand to increase the association's business in retail trading. He urged strongly all farmers to avail themselves of the privilege of aiding the association by subscribing for more shares and by giving the association all of their business it was possible to give. He also outlined the method of raising capital for the Central's trading activities.

A. E. Boissier explained the need of passing the affiliation by-laws, both to secure a share of the profits and more especially to strengthen the G.G.A. movement. The shareholders accordingly authorized the by-laws to be passed. The three retiring directors, Messrs. Jacob Axt, Addison Shantz and J. Eldon Bergey, were re-elected. F. C. Bray was elected auditor. The shareholders present were well satisfied with the work done during 1915,

and many who were not present have since assured the writer that they were highly pleased with the showing the association had made during the past year.

J. ELTON BERGEY, Sec.-Treas.

DUNDURN ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of this association was held December 28, 1915, in Mr. Brown's office at 2 p.m. In the absence of the president, G. Meilicke took the chair. The secretary, J. Wilson, being also absent, Mr. Brown was appointed secretary for the meeting.

Director Geotz reported on letter received from the University regarding the proposed seed fair, and the directors were instructed to push ahead the project and name a suitable date, the secretary to correspond with the University to procure judges.

The report of the auditing committee was then read regarding the finance of the association, and adopted.

The secretary was requested to take orders for a car of flour and feed, and write for prices.

P. G. Schwager, A. Morrison, and C. Bundy were elected to attend the convention in Davidson, and it was decided that their expenses be allowed by the Association.

Mrs. Presnell, Mrs. T. Richardson, T. Richardson, and J. Landbloom were appointed delegates to attend the Central Convention, railway fares and hotel expenses to be paid by the Association.

Election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the election of E. G. Hoppes president, O. Neilson vice-president, and C. Bundy, G. Meilicke, A. Morrison, T. Richardson, P. Olsen, and J. Landbloom directors.

CHEAP FARES FOR FARM LABOR

Dealing with the matter of the necessity of securing farm labor from points outside of Canada which was covered by a resolution passed at the Saskatoon Convention, I have pleasure in publishing the following letter which shows the interest that the railways are taking in this problem. Their action in this matter should be reassuring to Saskatchewan farmers.

Our Mr. Dougal was in to see me today in regard to the request made upon the railways by the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture for assistance in bringing in farm help for spring work and seeding operations.

I would advise you that the three railways met the Deputy Minister in this connection and pointed out that thru our efforts we were able to have the American railroads thruout the Central States place in effect cheap one-way second-class rates to all points in Saskatchewan. These rates are on sale each Tuesday during March and April, commencing March 14. For example, the rate from St. Paul and Minneapolis to all stations on our main line from Grenfell to Swift Current inclusive is \$16.50.

This information is given you at the request of our Mr. Dougal.

GEORGE A. WALTON,
General Passenger Agent.

FOR FREE WHEAT

At a meeting of the Willowmoor G.G.A. held on December 14, the question of free wheat was brought up. The members were unanimously in favor of free trade in wheat and wheat products, the same to take effect at once. Trusting you will give this your support.

Sec., Willowmoor G.G.A.

WANTS TO PAY UP

We have just unloaded a car of lumber. The quality of lumber was the very best and we intend to order some more in a few days. Accept my thanks for the good service you have given us in 1915. Wishing your good work will continue thru 1916. Wishing our Central a prosperous New Year.

Kindly send me copy of our outstanding bills, as I like to pay them.

—Sec., Rutan Co-operative Ass'n. Ltd.

CO-OPERATION AND PRICES

I am enclosing money order for fourteen dollars being amount due you for twenty-eight members for 1916. We had our annual meeting on December 11. Our receipts for the year were almost 150 per cent greater than 1915. Receipts since last annual meeting were \$2,570.02 and expenditures were

INTER-PROVINCIAL (FIRST ANNUAL) WINTER FAIR, SASKATOON

March 21-23.

Where to go when in Saskatoon

"We Want You Here"

At the First Annual Inter-Provincial

Winter Fair

AT SASKATOON

March 21, 22, 23

To be held in the mammoth

CURLING RINK

Situated in the heart of the city. The building is Heated by Steam from the City Power Plant.

\$6,500 in Prizes

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine

**Livestock Judging Competition for Young Men
Boys' Calf Competition**

Come and bring your friends to see the finest exhibit of Livestock in Saskatchewan. Band Concerts Daily, by the bands of the 96th and 65th Battalions.

SINGLE FARE FOR RETURN TRIP ON ALL RAILWAYS
C. D. FISHER, Manager



**Just a Four-Minute
Walk from the Fair
Building!**

MacMillan's — The most centrally located department store in Saskatoon. But a block from any theatre in the city. In the heart of the hotel district. Nearest to the C.N.R. station and the post office, and just a step from the Winter Fair Building. Spring Pageant of Fashions now in full swing. Welcome! Yes, welcome many times!

Meet me at "The Fountain"

And by this fountain you will find tables that will accommodate as many as four people at the one sitting. Noon-day lunches served here at the tiniest of prices.

3rd Ave.
at 21 St.

F. R. MacMillan Limited

3rd Ave.
at 21 St.

Modern Dentistry at Modern Prices

Extraction	\$0.50	Gold Crowns	\$7.00
Silver Fillings	\$1.00	Porcelain Crowns	\$7.00
Gold Fillings	\$2.50 up	Bridge Work (per tooth) ..	\$7.00
		Plates (upper or lower) ..	\$10.00 up

In order to insure prompt attention write a week in advance for an appointment

21st St. and
2nd Avenue
over Union Bank
Saskatoon, Sask.

Dr. J. A. Moran

Successor to Dr. Robinson

Licensed Practitioner in Province of Saskatchewan

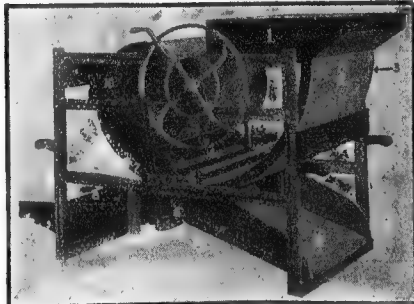
SEED

We have now a full line of SEED GRAIN, Field and Garden Seeds in stock. This seed is Government tested for germination and purity. Prices and samples furnished on request. A complete stock of Poultry Supplies always on hand at reasonable prices.

S. A. Early & Co. Limited

198 Ave. A, South, Saskatoon, Sask.

"Loop the Loop" Seed Grain Grader



New Invention for Improving the Quality of Seed and thereby Increasing the Grain Production

By a simple combination of the principles of gravity and wind in machine form this

Automatic Seed Grain Grader effectively selects the heaviest grains and turns back the smaller and light grains. Positively eliminates Wild Oats from Oats, Wheat or other grain. This mill is easy to adjust and easy to run; handles all kinds of seeds, even to Alfalfa. It is the only gravity grain grader on the market.

Select the Best Grain for Seed and Sell the Remainder

Write for illustrated descriptive circulars to

Seed Grain Grader Co. Ltd.

Geddie McKay Limited, Sec.-Treas.
103 Darke Bldg. Regina, Sask.

Demonstration daily during Saskatoon Winter Fair, at 310 First Ave. E. (next door to Queen's Hotel), Saskatoon.

1. Oscillating feed pan; 2. Curvilinear circular chute; 3. Regulator of oscillating feed pan; 4. Adjustable door in fan drum neck, No. 7; 5. Adjustable valve throat; 6. Regulating plate on valve throat, No. 5; 7. Air chamber, No. 7; 8. Scalper sieve; 9. Cleaning rack under scalper sieve, No. 8; 10. Adjustment of the wind doors on fan bowl; 11. Gear drive wheel; 12. Chute which carries the lighter grain out; 13. Handle on adjustable door, No. 4, in fan drum neck, No. 7; 14. Eight-tooth Sprocket for driving bagger.

POWER FARMING OUTFIT

- 1—30 h.p. (draw bar) HART-PARR Oil-burning Tractor Engine. Good as new, for any work.
- 1—14-disc Emerson Engine Gang Plow, excellent condition.
- 2—Trucks or Hitches for operating Disc Harrows, Seeders, Packers, etc.
- 1—40-in. Cylr. North-West Separator, Self-Feeder, Wind Stacker and Wings.

The above listed machinery was used by me on my farm and is ready for work. Not requiring it longer, I offer it for sale at half cost price, f.o.b. Cupar Sask., as a whole or separately on any terms required with good security at 6 per cent. per annum, or will accept good real estate equity.

J. B. MUSSELMAN, MOOSE JAW

A Guarantee to all Grain Growers

Our Shoe business is increasing daily, because we guarantee every pair of footwear, either for fine wear or heavy wear. We handle only the very best Shoe Leather money can buy.

ORDERS BY MAIL receive prompt attention, and we guarantee you satisfaction

The Royal Shoe Store

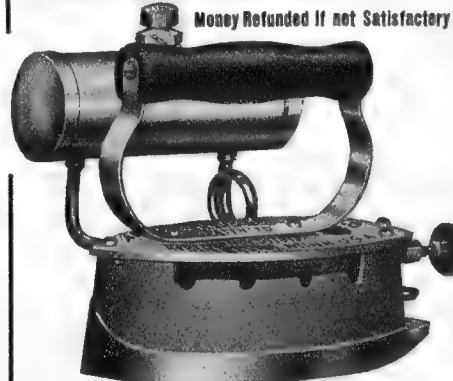
155 Second Avenue South

SASKATOON, Sask.

Farm Women of the West!

Here is Your Opportunity to End Ironing Day! Special Offer to Grain Growers and United Farmers. In order to introduce our Gasoline Self-Heating Iron to the homes of the organized farmers of Western Canada we are offering a limited number of \$6.50 irons at a special price of \$5.50, providing your order is accompanied by the coupon at the foot of this advertisement. This offer is made only thru The Grain Growers' Guide. Write us today for particulars.

WESTERN AGENCIES CO., 112 Third Ave. South, Saskatoon



Saves time, labor, money. No more carrying irons to and from a red hot stove. This iron is heated from the inside—always clean. Handle always cool. Never sticks. Absolutely safe. Special automatic self-cleaner and regulator eliminates all possibility of iron becoming clogged or getting out of order. Economical—does one hour's ironing for one cent. Every iron guaranteed.

This Coupon saves You \$1.00

Cut out and Mail this Coupon with your order

Name

P.O.

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Electric
Light for
your
Farm and
Home
with a



"Grainer" Electric Lighting Plant

Simple—Durable—Efficient

Let us quote you attractive prices on a Complete Outfit with wiring in your house. Lamps, Shades, everything ready installed on your farm or in your Country Home.

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shown in our Watch Department by people living in every part of Saskatchewan is proof of the reliable work done. Watch repairs sent by mail will receive prompt attention. Send your watch by registered mail and, if desired, a quotation will be sent you, with all particulars, before work is done.

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ON PREMISES**

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Greatest Money-Saving Invention
of the age

You can make anything from a Silk Fish Line to a Two-inch Rope, and anyone can splice any rope in 10 or 15 minutes. Machine weighs only 12 lbs.

PRICE \$7.50 COMPLETE
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BROKEN PARTS MADE AS GOOD AS NEW
We weld cracked or broken cylinders, Crank Cases, Gear Cases, Iron or Steel Gears, Steam Boilers, Tanks, or any Farm Machinery. Portable Plant for Boiler Repairs, etc.
ESTIMATES PROMPTLY FURNISHED.
WORK GUARANTEED Phone 3228.
SASKATOON WELDING CO.
131 Ave. A. North, Saskatoon, Sask.

\$2,544.03. Co-operative purchases included formaldehyde, oil, flour, apples, coal and binder twine. Our saving to members compared with local prices on these articles have been small, but prices in neighboring towns where there is no association show a big difference, which goes to show that the farmer who is not a member receives a great deal more benefit than he would if there were not a Grain Growers' Association in his neighborhood.

Officers for 1916 are as follows:—Hon. president, Geo. Hinch; president, Chas. Harrison; vice-president, Wm. Perry; auditor, Archie Welsh; directors, Robert McAleer, D. McKenzie, T. Meagher, Jackson Harrison, H. Cane and Percy Paul, and Vernon Meagher.
—Sec., East Manitou G.G.A.

ARE DIRECTORS LIABLE?

Central Secretary:—Can you tell me whether the directors of an agricultural co-operative association registered under the Agricultural Co-operative Act, have the same protection as the shareholders as provided in section 12 of the by-laws, or, whether the fact that they are directors makes their liabilities for the debts unlimited? My reason for asking you is that a member of the Retail Merchants' Association and a resident of Kelliher, with an empty store, has stated that the directors, as above, are not exempt.

A. H. PORTER,

Sec.-Treas. Horse Lake G.G.A.

Dear Sir:—Answering your question regarding the liabilities of directors of a co-operative association as compared with other shareholders, I have to state that the fact that they are directors has absolutely no effect upon their liability for any indebtedness of the association.

It should be borne in mind, however, that in a corporate body the directors have the responsibility of handling the funds and of carrying on the business of the association. This responsibility means nothing more than a trust, and so long as the directors do not violate the trust under which they handle this business there can be no personal liability. According to the law under which a co-operative association is incorporated there are certain definite provisions regulating the manner in which the business of the association must be carried on. If these regulations are violated with the knowledge and the consent—either active or passive—of the directors, then the directors themselves can be held personally liable by the rest of the shareholders for any loss incurred to the shareholders because of such violation of the corporate powers of the association. The directors also, or any one of them individually, can be held responsible for any debt incurred by the association with their knowledge or consent in violation of the act under which the association is incorporated.

For instance, if the association purchases goods other than for cash from anyone except another co-operative association or the Central Wholesale of the Grain Growers' Association, it is violating Clause 4 of Section 5, Chapter 37, of the amending act, and if this was done with the knowledge of the directors, those directors having knowledge of its being done, will be individually liable for the entire amount of such indebtedness. If it was done entirely on the responsibility of the secretary or manager, then such secretary or manager would be personally responsible. I do not believe that the shareholders of the association could be made to pay any liabilities thus illegally incurred by their officers. On the other hand, if goods of the association are sold other than for spot cash the liability for any loss incurred thereby could be fixed upon the directors assenting to such transaction and, in the absence of such assent, to the secretary or manager actually delivery the goods to the purchaser.

The same rules hold good for directors in a joint stock company. Personal liability attaches to them only if they exceed the charter powers of the body of which they are directors. No personal liability can ever attach to directors except by violation of the act under which they are incorporated, or of the by-laws passed by themselves or by the shareholders in meeting.

CENTRAL SECRETARY.

IT IS NOW TIME TO THINK OF

Hail Insurance

INSURE WITH

The Home Insurance Co., N.Y.

The largest Company writing Hail Insurance
on the Continent

ASSETS NEARLY \$38,000,000

All losses promptly adjusted and paid. See the Local Agent
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Western Branch Office - Saskatoon

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No city in Canada can boast of so large and efficient a store for the corresponding population as Swift Current can of

The W.W. Cooper Co., Ltd.

The firm has a policy of "Customer First" and is not satisfied with any sale, no matter how large or how small, until the customer is satisfied. A few of their lines are as follows:

BARB WIRE, 2 point \$3.65 **BARB WIRE, 4 point Lyman, full galvanized standard gauge, \$3.75**
Glidden 80 rods to the spool...
These are below any mail order house prices. We are giving you the benefit.
Order Today.

FORMALIN—Guaranteed 40 per cent. pure—as pure as it can be made.
Per 1 lb. bottle \$0.25 Per 50 lb. jar \$8.75
Per 5 lb. jar \$1.25 Per 400 lbs. or 1 barrel... \$85.00
Per 10 lb. jar \$2.10 Containers free. Order early.

GROCERIES

Rio Coffee (in bbl. lots). Special, per lb. \$0.21
Flour, Diamond C Brand, 98s (5 sack lots) \$2.95
Tomatoes, 3s, 24 cans to case. Per case \$2.90
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TOWELS. All linen, also Turkish towels. Big values at, per pair **45c**
Big values always to be had in our **DRESS GOODS.** Every kind, color and design to be had anywhere. Prices from, per yard **25c to \$2.40**
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Same with Gauntlet Cuffs **65c**
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Write today for Catalogue showing the goods we carry. Some of these are Whiffletrees, Doubletrees, Poles, Shafts, Tongues, Logging Chains, Cobblers' Sets, Whiffletree Hooks, etc., Steel Harrow Teeth, 6 in. or 6 1/2 in. long at .08 each.

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The Mail Bag

AN OPEN FORUM

This page is maintained to allow free discussion of all questions vital to western farmers. Up to the limit of space letters will be published giving both sides of all such questions. It is not possible to publish all letters received, but an effort will be made to select those most fairly representing different views. Short letters will be given preference. All letters must be accompanied by name and address of writer, tho not necessarily for publication. Unused letters will be returned if accompanied by postage.

SYSTEMATIC STUDY

Editor, Guide:—In the closing hours of the Saskatoon convention a resolution was adopted authorizing the board of directors to take preliminary steps and report on a plan for a systematic study of civic and economic questions by the association. The time was too short for much discussion and scant notice was given by the papers, but a number of delegates privately expressed enthusiastic interest in the project and assured me of their intention of taking up the work in their locals. The director of my district tells me he is planning on making a special point of this matter in his summer meetings, with the idea of putting the work on foot in a thorough way next winter.

As the proponent of the resolution, I wish to say that while the preliminary steps and the plan are both important, the former outweighs the latter as much as deeds excel words. I understand that a committee of directors have been appointed, commissioned with this double task. I hope they will not consider me officious in getting ahead of them in an opinion on the subject, and I think they will agree with me that it will in no way embarrass their work, but rather help it along, for any individual or local to take the initiative in starting the work. And if any should have a plan that seems to them preferable to the one I shall outline here, I hope they will not hesitate to follow it. The important thing is to get to work. A bad plan well supported will produce greater results than a good one without support.

For the moment I am not concerned nearly so much with the exact lines of study that shall be taken up as with the vehicle by which the study shall be conducted. In point of difficulty and labor involved the former sinks into insignificance as compared with the latter. An absolute essential, if this work is to succeed at all, is that there should be from the very start an interest sufficient to sustain the effort. Our engine must travel on its own power if it is to arrive. As a means of interest there is nothing stronger than the spirit of contest—of rivalry and emulation. Therefore, I propose that this work should start as a system of debating leagues. Each local wishing to take up the work should organize within itself a debating society. (Many have done this already.) Then as soon as a convenient number of debating locals have formed in any locality these are to be grouped into a league which shall hold at least one—preferably several—series of joint debates each year, leading to a pennant or some other suitable prize for the winning local.

The debate, as a method of study, has a great and peculiar value. It compels close and logical thinking and requires reason and proof for one's conclusions. It develops effective public speaking and put definiteness and purpose into one's discourse. Also, and of prime importance to our purpose here, the interest and benefit derived will extend far beyond the membership of the contesting locals.

While, as I believe, the debate should be the main feature of this work in its early stages and continue afterwards to be an important one, it remains true that there is only a limited class of subjects that lend themselves readily to this method of handling. Matters of pure information may be materials for debate, but they themselves are not de-

batable. Exercises of a cultural nature also should have a place on these programs along with utilitarian matters. If this work is to be established on the broad basis which I hope, other methods must be taken up to supplement the debate.

A prime necessity from the beginning and at all times will be means of reference for information on the subjects studied. For this purpose ordinary libraries and even encyclopedias are inadequate. Every local should have a small fund available at all times for getting needed books and documents on short notice. Locals will often find themselves unable to tell where to go for the desired data. I have thought of an investigation bureau, a sort of clearing house for questions and answers, but probably that is impossible at the present time. Perhaps this want may be met at some later date.

After this, what? One thing that I have long thought of and that I consider perfectly feasible is lecture courses available for every part of the province. Why should we be denied the culture that comes from contact with the minds of great men? We can have it, and I think we will. Is it too much then to think of special courses of study, with outlines, text books and examinations and special investigators and instructors at our call? Faith and endeavor will bring them.

The reason why agriculture, ninety per cent. in numbers, exerts only a ten per cent. influence in legislation and commercial affairs is that it has less specialized knowledge than any other industry. If this continues the farmers can blame themselves. The only uplift worth considering springs from self-help.

This from a current writer: "The problem for us is to make a national unity in which the energies of the people and the resources of the country will be used for the general good. This can be brought about from above by an autocratic rule, or from below by democratic organization of economics and society."

It is scarcely necessary to remark that here our choice is limited to the one agency—democratic organization. Under any autocratic rule conceivable in Canada the unrest of the people would prevent national unity, and the short-sighted selfishness of the rulers would prevent the country's resources being used for the general good. We must save ourselves or be lost.

I have here given in barest outline my plan as I have worked it out. I shall welcome any suggestion for its improvement, but much more shall I welcome any effort anywhere toward extending its operation. I am not deceived regarding the magnitude of the task nor the difficulty of instituting this project. If it were a small matter and easily accomplished, it would have been done before. But are the size and attendant difficulties reasons for further postponement? Let us rather consider the vital importance of the work and take adequate means to perform it. I hope the directors' committee, instead of an air castle, will be able to present the convention with a living, operating institution.

Respectfully,

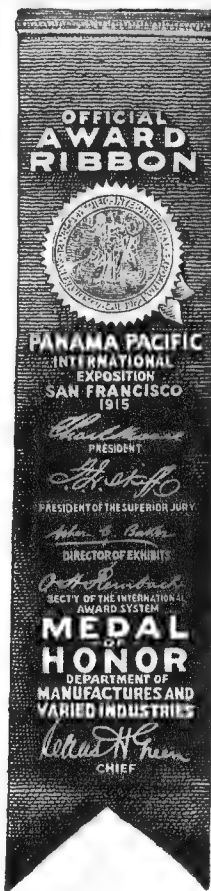
GEO. W. ATKINSON.

Ceylon, Sask.

MANITOBA AND HAIL INSURANCE

Editor, Guide:—It is now nearly four years since I sent you a letter for publication upon the subject of hail insurance. When that letter was written it was with the object of trying to provoke discussion of that subject, hoping that discussion and suggestion might evolve some satisfactory solution of a very perplexing problem. The result was that the matter was up for discussion at the next Grain Growers' convention at Brandon, and received favorable

Quite a number of letters that reach us for publication in the Mail Bag department ask that they be inserted immediately. This is usually impossible, because the Mail Bag department is made up one week ahead of the date of publication, and correspondents should bear this in mind when writing.



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Big Ben is shown by all good dealers. Ask to have him put through his paces. In the United States \$2.50. In Canada \$3.00.

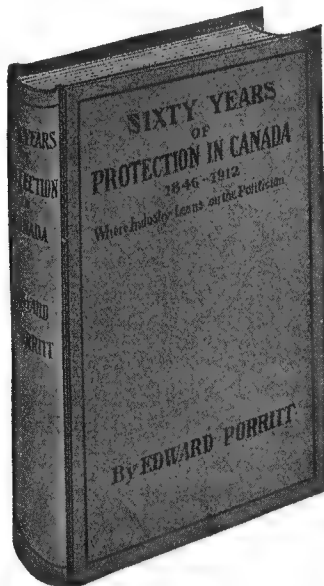
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The Tariff Burden

Examine this Book FREE

A Copy of "Sixty Years" will be sent for inspection



The protective tariff has absolutely broken down and failed to produce the revenue required by the Dominion of Canada and it has also failed to build up large industries which are supposed to consume the products on the farms. Some change must be made. The tariff burden on the farmers of Western Canada is enormous, costing not less than \$200 a year in extra taxes upon the average family. These taxes are not seen because they are indirect, but they are nevertheless certain and are included in the price of pretty nearly everything the farmer has to purchase.

In order to show how the tariff works and the political machinery which keeps it in force, and the political corruption which it generates, we will send a copy of Edward Porritt's great book, "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada," absolutely free and postpaid to the first 200 farmers that apply for it. They are to keep it for five days, read it and examine it, and if in their opinion it is worth \$1.25 they are to send us that amount of money. If, however, they decide that the book is not worth \$1.25, they are to mail it back to us in as good condition as they receive it and there will be nothing to pay. In making this proposition we rely entirely upon the honesty of our readers.

"Sixty Years of Protection in Canada," by Edward Porritt, is acknowledged by all to be the most complete and enlightening history of the Canadian tariff ever written. Nowhere else can one find such a thorough going treatment of the political and economic facts of protection, the influences which dictate tariff changes, the free trade movement in Canada, the various attitudes taken by the Liberal and Conservative parties and the importance of the Grain Growers' movement. The economic pressure felt throughout all Canada is bound to keep the tariff in the forefront of our

national problems, and every Canadian voter should read this book and understand this question. It is written in a fascinating style and is as pleasant to read as a popular novel. No one can claim to be acquainted with the history of Canada who is not familiar with the facts contained in Mr. Porritt's book.

The contents of the book are as follows:—The Grip of the Protected Industries on the Dominion; The Repeal of the Corn Laws and the Fiscal Freedom for Canada; Reciprocity—The Movements for Free Trade and Annexation; Reciprocity—The Movement for the Elgin-Marcy Treaty—1846-54; Reciprocity—The Abrogation of the Treaty—1854-1866; Reciprocity—Overtures by Canada between—1866-1900; The Beginning of the Movement for a National Policy; The First National Policy Tariff—1858-1870; The National Policy as a Measure of Retaliation—1870-1874; The Fight in Parliament and the Constituencies for the National Policy—1874-1878; The National Policy in Operation—1879-1896—The Era of the Red Parlor; The Liberals Adopt and Extend the National Policy—1896-1904; The Tariff Revision of 1906; Mergers and Water-wagon Finance; Home and Export Prices for Farm Implements; The Farmers' Organizations of Ontario and the Prairie Provinces; Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Borden in the Prairie Provinces; The Reciprocity Agreement with the United States.

Every farmer who is interested in public questions and the high cost of living should have a copy of "Sixty Years." The book contains 476 pages, is printed in large type and handsomely bound in red cloth covers, and fully indexed.

Book Dept.,

Grain Growers' Guide

WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Book Dept.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Send me postpaid one copy of "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada." Within five days after I receive the book I will send you \$1.25 or return the book in good condition postpaid.

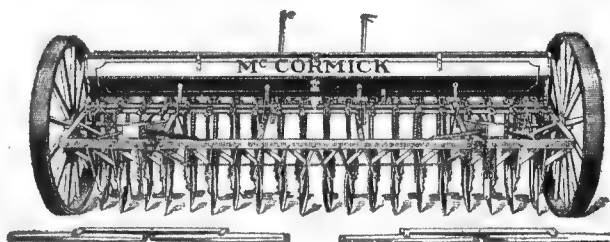
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ONCE you have put in a grain crop with a McCormick drill, you'll never go back to any other method of planting. Our planting season is short, and the drill is just about a necessity for getting the seed in on time. But still more important is correct planting, putting the seed in evenly, covered with a protecting blanket of soil that starts each kernel off right and at the same time. That is the feature that gives the McCormick drill its high standing among Canadian farmers.

Whatever the nature of your seed or soil, McCormick drills plant the seed so as to give you the best possible chance for a profitable crop. When you think that after the seed is planted there is almost nothing you can do to make the crop better, good planting takes on an entirely new importance. McCormick drills then become a real necessity.

You may profit considerably—you certainly will not lose anything,—by taking time enough to learn why the McCormick drill is the drill for you to buy. See the McCormick local agent and get him to show you all the McCormick features, or write to us and we will send you a catalogue. But don't fail to see the McCormick drill before you buy.

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BRANCH HOUSES
At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Estevan, Hamilton, Lethbridge,
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Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton

consideration, the delegates present adopting by almost unanimous vote, a resolution in favor of Inter-Municipal Hail Insurance and appointing a committee to draft a bill for presentation to the legislature.

This committee, assisted by two or three members of the legislature who had been making a study of the question, compiled the provisions of the act, which was, with some slight alterations, passed by the 1914 session of the legislature—a decided recognition for the Grain Growers.

Here matters seem to have come to a full stop, and the Inter-Municipal Hail Insurance Act has since lain as a dead letter upon the statute books of the province. The question very naturally arises, why? The answer is very easily found—the municipalities have a part to perform, but have not performed it, and it would appear as if many of them were wholly indifferent concerning the matter.

The Act provides that the council of any rural municipality may take a vote of its ratepayers, resident upon lands of such municipality, upon its own initiative, and shall take such vote upon petition of 25 per cent. of resident voters—a simple referendum, decided by majority vote, as to whether such municipality shall come under the act; it also provides that twenty-five municipalities, so voting, shall have elected to come under the Act before it can become operative in the province.

Now, as far as my information goes, only sixteen municipalities have taken a vote on the question, and but four have voted in favor. In the municipality of Cameron, where the writer resides, a vote was taken at the time of the regular election in December, 1914, which went adverse by a large majority, which may be explained, in part, by the fact that about one quarter of the land comprising said municipality is largely timbered land and pasture, which would not be exempt from taxation under the act; and also that many of the voters were not familiar with its provisions. The above might also apply to some of the other cases where the act failed to carry. I would offer the following suggestions:—

First, that The Guide display a fatherly interest in this matter of hail insurance.

Second, that a list be compiled containing the names of all municipalities having already taken the vote, with the result in each case. This may be obtained thru the local secretaries.

Third, that a campaign of publicity be inaugurated with a view to keeping the subject before your readers, and thus prepare the way for about 100, at least, of the 145 municipalities of the province taking a vote not later than December, 1916—June would be better, as then we might have the act operative for this season's crops in all municipalities deciding in favor of its protection.

Fourth, that the executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association furnish speakers, well posted on the provisions of the act to address meetings in each and every municipality where the vote is to be taken, so that each voter may have a chance to cast his vote intelligently.

D. S. GRAM,
Sec., Lauder Local.

THE SUGAR DUTIES

Editor, Guide:—Without going into the merits or demerits of the sugar tariff, it should be pointed out that the sugar factory labor is not the only Canadian labor that is protected. The considerable item of the farmers' labor, the great benefits to land from a rotation of sugar beets, the feeding value of beet tops and molasses, and the consequent manurial value of by-products—these are all factors that should be considered.

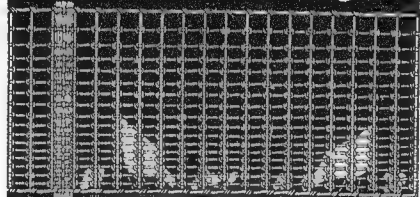
Sugar beet raising on our successful irrigation projects in the Lethbridge district should be encouraged for these reasons, and production at the point of consumption is always a desideratum.

G. R. MARNOCH,
Pres., Lethbridge Board of Trade

COMPANY HAIL INSURANCE

Editor, Guide:—I read the "Hail Insurance and Cows" article in your issue of December 8 with feelings of sympathy for the writer, for this year has

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Peerless Poultry Fence is closely woven. It's a real protection to not only large fowls, but chicks as well. They can't get through. Neither can harm get through to them. For

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is not mere poultry netting—it's real fencing. Every intersection of wires is securely locked together. They can't slip or get loose. It is made of Open Hearth steel wire with all impurities burned out and all the strength left in. Well galvanized. Top and bottom wires are extra heavy. No top or bottom boards needed. Requires less posts than ordinary poultry fencing.

Send for catalog giving details. It also describes our farm fencing, gates and ornamental fence.

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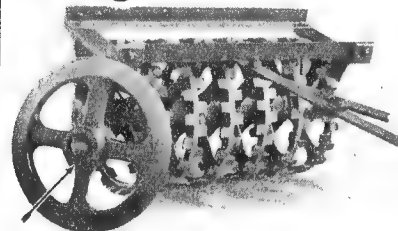
Now is the time to investigate and get ready for next season. Let us tell you all about the Feeder that has brains.

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The Winnipeg Gang Plow Packer



Note grease chamber in cut above. This is packed with grease at our factory and will not need any further attention for at least twelve months. Keeps the dirt and rust out. Makes the packer always run easy. Simplest and best packer on the market. Made in Winnipeg. Weighs 200 lbs. Supplied with either surface or sub-surface wheels.

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WINNIPEG IMPLEMENT CO.
547 BOWMAN AVE., WINNIPEG

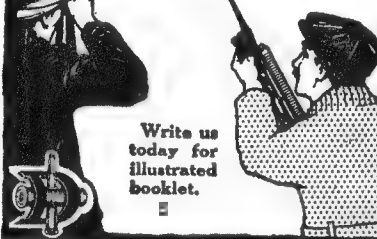
A Dominion Hand Trap

enables you to enjoy the all-year-round sport of trap-shooting. Don't let your shotgun get rusty or your aim go bad between seasons. Get a Dominion Hand Trap and keep your eye and trigger finger in form.

With a hand trap you have your own gun club wherever and whenever you want it, for fun and to settle a shooting argument.

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Dominion Cartridge Company, Limited, Transportation Building, Montreal.



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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
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fairly opened my eyes to the fact that we farmers are just being fooled by the hail insurance companies. A friend of mine had part of his crop in stook and a part not cut when he was badly hailed, and he put in a claim for 75 per cent. damage, thinking he would recover for the damage caused to the stooks as well as the uncut grain, but when the assessor went to assess the damage he allowed 30 per cent. on the uncut grain less the amount of the hail insurance premium, and nothing for the damage to the stoked grain. I maintain we farmers should boycott all hail insurance companies who refuse to insure the grain until same is either stacked or threshed, say up to September 30. Fire insurance also needs looking into, for it is easy to pay a premium and imagine one is safe, but let farmers read their fire insurance policies and learn some. I consider a fire insurance company should by law be bound by the action of their agents, such agents to satisfy themselves—on behalf of the company they represent—that the insured property is of the estimated insurable value. Trusting some Grain Growers' locals will take these matters up on behalf of their members.

H. R. BROWN.

Quill Lake, Sask.

THE GRADING SYSTEM

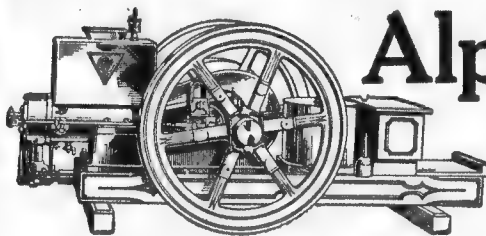
Editor, Guide:—Mr. Dunning in his address at Saskatoon stated that the grain dealers had made a frontal attack on the Co-operative Elevator Company by lowering their handling charges, and he did well to warn the farmers of this scheme to weaken their own company. But I am wondering how many farmers know of the more insidious and therefore more dangerous attack made on their rights by the refusal of the railway companies to allow the inspectors of the commission firms, including The Grain Growers' Grain Company, to be present when the cars of wheat or other grains are being graded, thus rendering a check on the grading gangs impossible. While these men are supposed to be above suspicion, the fact remains that wheat grades are not uniform for the same quality of grain. As an instance, I shipped a car of wheat which our local elevator man called an excellent three, and said it might go two. That car graded three. My son shipped a car of wheat at the same time that our local man offered to buy on track as three, and that car was graded five. A neighbor was offered three for his car, which was graded five. Each of these cars were shipped to a commission firm and a re-inspection called for, but the grade was adhered to, and the two cars were sold for two grades less than our local elevator man was prepared to buy them at. I took up the matter with the company, and they informed me that no one but the government graders were allowed to see the grain in the cars. All that they could do was to look at the samples in the inspector's office, which were marked as having been taken out of the particular cars in question. So that they know absolutely nothing about the grain, the grading of which they are supposed to check, and which they really did until the new order of exclusion from the yards was made. The question arises, why were our agents excluded and what will the farmers do about it? Will they stand for their grain being arbitrarily graded without any possible supervision, or will they insist on the right of their agents to be present to prevent mistakes being made. The whole matter is in the farmers' hands, for, as Mayor Young said, the farmers can do without any government, but no government can do without the farmers if only they will drop partyism and combine to enforce their rights. I hope that the various associations will take up this matter in earnest and discuss it in The Guide until some definite action is taken to secure correct grades.

JAMES H. FRY.

Frys, Sask.

SOON APPARENT

He—"When I am asked to sing, I never say, 'oh, I can't,' but always sit down at the piano."
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Farmers Meet Bankers

Two days conference with business interest on the question of long and short term farm credit

The outcome of the first conference between organized agriculture and organized commerce is that the leaders of the organized farmers will meet the Bankers' Association of Winnipeg in the very near future to bring about better, cheaper and more satisfactory terms of short term loans to farmers of the West. Judging from the preliminary meeting with the bankers, there is every prospect of a much more satisfactory understanding being reached between the bankers and farmers.

It will be remembered that last November when the Canadian Council of

Agriculture was meeting in Winnipeg a conference was held with men representing all the lines of commercial business, and a plan was made by which a joint committee of commerce and agriculture was established to meet together and discuss problems of mutual interest. The first of these meetings was held in Winnipeg last week, beginning on Tuesday evening and continuing thru Wednesday and Thursday with three sessions daily. The farmers were represented by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and each of the three provinces had a good representation. The busi-

ness men were represented by twenty picked men from practically every important branch of business, and it was quite evident that they were men capable of speaking for the business which they represented.

Both Sides Presented

The meeting was held in the Industrial Bureau, and at the opening session on Tuesday evening the program presented to the meeting provided that the subject under discussion should be rural credits or better finance for the farmer, both in the way of short term loans thru the bank for operating expenses on the farm, longer term credits from the bank for the development of the livestock industry, and long term or mortgage credits either thru the mortgage companies or by government assistance. The subject was introduced to the meeting by papers read by R.

McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association; J. N. Burrill, representing the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and H. W. Wood, president of the United Farmers of Alberta. These three papers put forward the farmers' side of the question, showing the need of intelligent, sympathetic relations between the banks and the farmers, and also showing that the present system of credit afforded by the banks was not satisfactory and was not encouraging the very best development of agriculture in the West.

Vere C. Brown, superintendent of the Bank of Commerce, read a paper on banking credits, discussing a number of phases brought up by the farmers' papers, and Joseph Campbell, general manager of the Trust & Loan Co. of Canada, read a paper on land mortgages.

Frank Exchanges

After these papers were read the whole subject of banking loans and mortgage loans was thrown open for discussion, and there ensued an exchange of views and information in the very frankest manner but without any ill feeling or friction. The meeting was conducted from beginning to end without any exchange of hard words and without any outspoken antagonism. It must be admitted, however, that there were cases where language was exceptionally frank, in fact, as the chairman, Dr. J. G. Rutherford, of Calgary, humorously remarked, certain remarks were "brutally frank," but it was the expression of those present that there would be no advantage in the farmers and bankers' men getting together for a mutual love feast or to pat each other on the back. The only possible method by which anything would come from this conference would be by each side stating the bald, naked facts and discussing the matter from that basis.

The various questions that affect the interest rates on long and short term loans were discussed very freely. It was shown that the effect of some of the legislation enacted in the prairie provinces in the past had been prejudicial by permitting certain claims to become preferences to first mortgages on farm land, and those who had been in the country for a number of years cited cases where great injustice had been done. It was generally admitted that such legislation was not in the interests of the farmers, and satisfaction was expressed that practically all of such legislation had been repealed or amended, so that it now fulfilled the purpose for which it was intended without injuring the business of the country.

Unwise Legislation

A clearer understanding in mortgage difficulties was arrived at by the relation of concrete incidents on both sides. The farmers related a number of incidents where hardships had been worked by loan companies and also cases where foreclosures had been made when they felt such action was hardly justified. Mr. McKenzie, who had studied the Australian and New Zealand government loan systems, gave the meeting a lot of valuable information on this subject. On the other hand, representatives of the loan companies cited cases where the company had suffered thru other claims being placed ahead of their mortgages and farmers not meeting their obligations, which necessitated foreclosure, and that it was one of the last things a loan company wanted to do, because it did not help their business in any way and was only done as a last resort in self-protection. The loan company representatives stated that the farmers in Manitoba were not hiding behind the Moratorium Act, but were making their payments very satisfactorily, in fact they did not believe that the moratorium had ever been intended to assist the farmers, as the farmers did not need it, had never asked for it and were not using it. In this the representatives of the farmers quite readily agreed, because it was known that the moratorium in Manitoba was established chiefly for the benefit of a certain number of gentlemen who had been speculating in real estate.

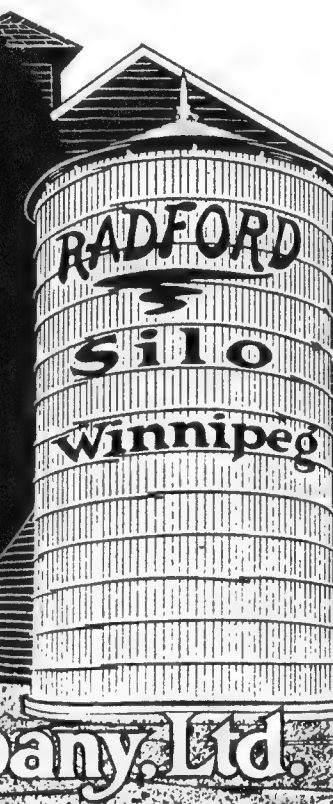
All Favor Government Action

The representatives of the loan companies, including R. T. Riley, A. M. Nanton, G. W. Allan and Joseph Campbell, stated that they had no objection

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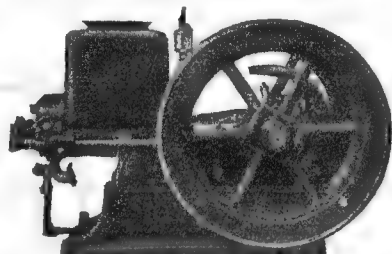


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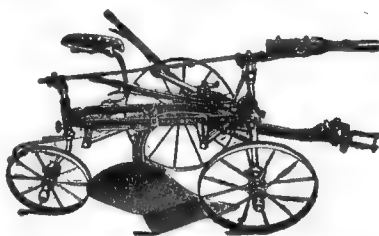
12 in. Each \$1.80	16 in. Each \$2.25
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Alfred Beach of Kemptville, Ont., says "I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure for years and find it a wonderful liniment."

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DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horse-men who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for Inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents Wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

whatever to the four western provincial governments entering the farm loan business. Mr. Campbell did not think that the government going into the business would bring very much benefit to the farmer, but he had no objection to the course. R. T. Riley, of the Standard Trust Company, said he had been for years in favor of the government entering the farm loan business, because he said it would lower the interest rates on farm mortgages and it would greatly benefit the private companies in establishing better security, which would enable the private companies to loan more cheaply. Mr. Riley and Mr. Campbell both expressed themselves as of the opinion that the private companies could quite satisfactorily compete with the government in that line of business. At the conclusion of the discussion on long term loans, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas it would appear from the very full discussion which has taken place, that there is no immediate prospect of any betterment of loaning facilities thru existing mortgage companies, and further that those in session assembled are strongly in favor of the establishment of long term credits, cooperative or otherwise, on an amortization basis.

"Be it resolved that we place on record our agreement with this general principle and recommend to the various organizations here represented that they press upon the federal and provincial governments the adoption thereof, so far as their respective spheres and powers permit."

What Farm Credit Means

The discussion on banking credits took the larger part of the time of the conference. The farmers pointed out that they required credit from the banks for several purposes. They wished to be able to hold their grain and market it leisurely thruout the winter instead of being forced to throw it all on the market in November with the result of greatly reducing the price and at the same time demoralizing railway transportation. Another phase of the credit system was that farmers should be able to borrow in the spring for a sufficiently long time to carry them over until their harvest had been gathered, instead of as at the present time being able to borrow only at sixty or ninety days without certainty of renewal. They also stated that in order to buy cattle and feed them for the market it required capital to carry the cattle over until they could be marketed profitably. The farmers pointed out that at present most of them secured their money for operating expenses really thru credit with the country merchants and the local dealers, and this system of credit coming down thru the manufacturer, the wholesaler and the retailer added enormously to the cost. They would prefer to do all their borrowing from the bank and deal with all the other interests on a cash basis. The representatives of the banks, the wholesalers and the retailers present at the meeting expressed themselves also as heartily in support of this kind of business.

The organization and work of the livestock associations at North Battleford, Elfrora and Canora, Sask., and Lethbridge, Alta., were explained to the meeting to illustrate the point that the banks were able to loan money for sufficiently long terms to develop the livestock industry. It was pointed out that at Elfrora the livestock association had been organized by the farmers with the assistance of the bankers, and that money was being loaned to the association at that point for periods of one and two years at seven per cent. for the purchase of livestock. The low rate of interest was due to the very satisfactory security given by the farmers in the association giving joint security for each others' loans.

Meeting with Bankers

After every phase of the banking question had been more or less discussed, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, that in the opinion of this joint committee it is desirable in the general interest that an understanding be reached between the banks and

Continued on Page 43



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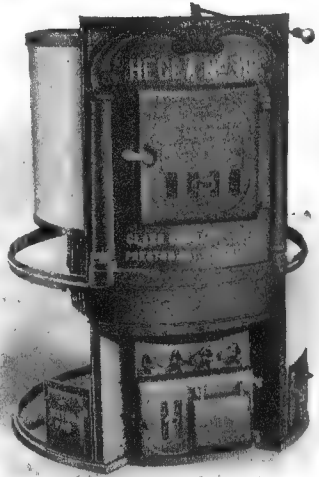
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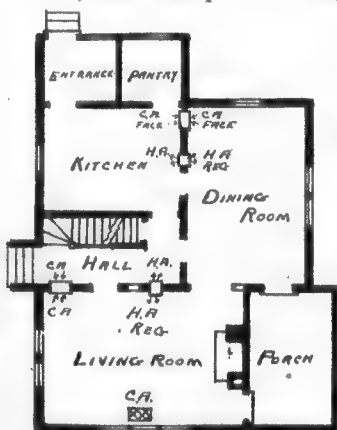
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SANITATION AND CLEANLINESS—The Patent Fused Joint between the Cast Iron Combustion Chamber and Steel Radiator is an absolute guarantee that no dust, gas or smoke can get into the radiator of the furnace and thus up the pipes into the rooms.

EASY METHOD OF ATTENTION—Grates that are geared together shake equally ashes out and coals down over the fire pot. Individual Grate Bars in the "Hecla" allow the sides, where the greatest burning takes place, to be shaken separately and does not waste the good coals in the centre of the fire pot.

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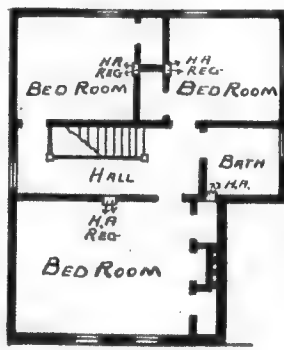


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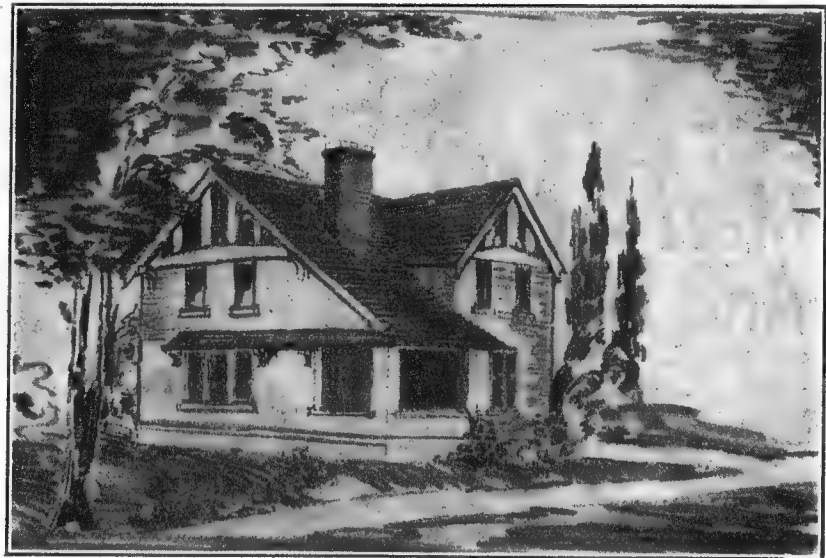
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Because no two of us think exactly alike and what may induce one person to buy a house may decide another against taking it, Guide House No. 4 is of an entirely different type. The back entry, which has been the distinguishing feature of the other houses, has in this case been omitted and a more conventional main hall substituted for the benefit of those who do not care for the back hall arrangement.

Another difference is that the screened porch is at the front of the house, with doors opening from it into the living room and dining room, with the outlook over the front lawn.

It is a house equally well adapted to city or country use and is distinguished by an unusual economy of room, not a foot of space being wasted in halls. This, in the opinion of most people who have made a careful study of conditions in this country, is a very admirable feature in any house. Large pleasant halls with chairs and tables about are admirable in a warm climate, but in this country where the opening door in the winter time lets in a sweep of forty below zero air, the hall is not a place to be used as a sitting room and the less space given to it the better. It is

and coziness which it is the peculiar privilege of the moderate sized house to impart.

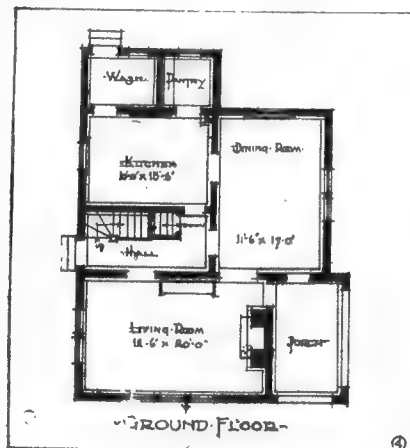
Architect's Description

The house depicted in The Guide this week is one that is not too pretentious but which can be made to fit most families. It is 28 feet by 32 feet outside, and has downstairs a large family or living room connected with the covered-in porch and the dining room, so that all three can be used for entertaining, and all three can be used separately from the other.

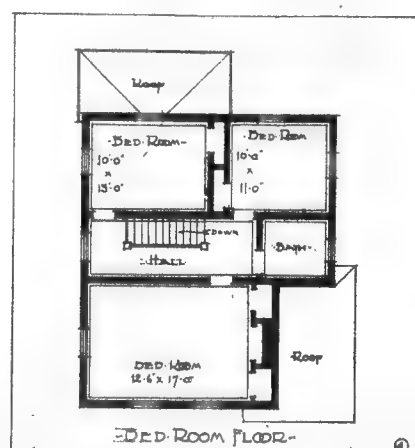
The fireplace is at the end of the living room, and should be built of square 6 inch by 6 inch dull glazed tile with a wooden mantel.

Upstairs are two medium sized bedrooms and one large room for the owner. This last room is well served with closets and a wardrobe, and at very little extra cost could be fitted with a fireplace. The house as shown should face the south-west, so that the winter sun will enter both the living room and the dining room and the majority of the bedrooms, and if the site selected for the building will not permit of this, reverse the plan to suit.

Build the exterior of shingles laid



GROUND FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR

not often, however, that a small house can be planned so that all the rooms open off the hall, and in this respect this house is unusual.

In yet another important respect this house differs from the ordinary everyday run of houses, and that is in having all the upstairs rooms well proportioned. It nearly always happens that the limitations of lumber and mortar make it necessary to have one bedroom either very small and poky or very badly shaped. All of the bedrooms in Guide House No. 4 are a good size and shape, and each one has one or more closets.

Attractively decorated and furnished, it will prove to be one of the most convenient, comfortable and attractive homes imaginable, while the exterior of it gives an impression of homelikeness

alternate courses 10 inches and 2 inches to the weather, and shingle the roof in the ordinary way. Fill in the half-timber work on the gables with lath and plaster, left very rough. The chimney can have a cement cap or can be finished with brick. Stain the walls a deep rich ruddy brown and the roof a soft French green, and trim the woodwork in old ivory. The roof may be of shingle, metal or asbestos. The exterior may be of stucco finish and wall board may be substituted for plaster on the interior if desired.

Make the ceilings about 8 feet to 9 feet, and don't, on any account, leave out the fireplace. Use a good quality hot air furnace with generous sized pipes.

The cost will be from \$3,000 to \$3,300.

WORKING DRAWINGS \$2.00

Complete working drawings for the construction of Guide House No. 4, together with complete bill of materials and instructions for building, will be mailed to any address for \$2.00.

FARM BUILDING DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating

**Don't spend another winter huddled
around the kitchen stove**

**It isn't healthy. It isn't fair to the family,
it is sure to cost too much money
in doctor's bills**

There's no reason why farmers and their families shouldn't be as comfortable during the winter months as the man in the city. He uses Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating. Old fashioned heating causes worry, argument, fuss, dirt, ashes, muddy carpets, ill-health and needless expense. Why continue at the mercy of the weather

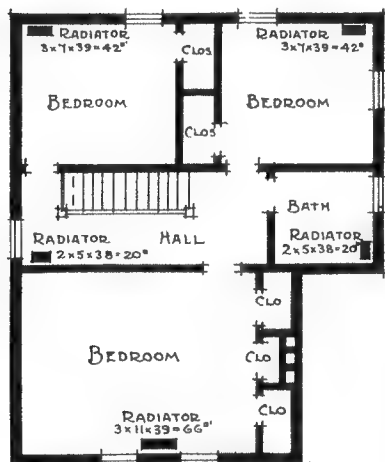
with its shut-off rooms, drafty floors, ice-cold halls and bedrooms? Give the new and better way of heating a chance—read about it in our new booklet, "City Comfort for Country Homes."

The Scientific Gurney Way of Heating by Hot Water

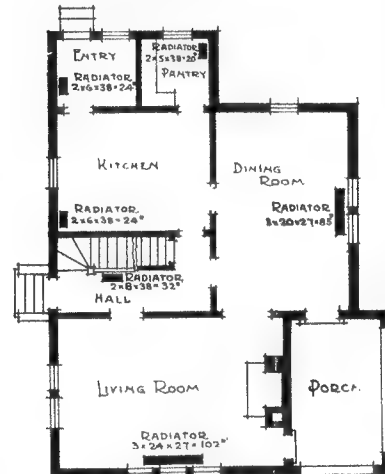
Means comfort, means the balmy, natural warmth of a beautiful September day in every room in the house, every hour of the twenty-four. It improves your home tremendously and makes it the envy of your neighbors. Shows you are up-to-date. Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating is the most even and most healthy kind of heat, because it warms the air without drying it out. Only one fire needed in the whole house. No water system is needed—all you do is put a few buckets of water into the pipes and radiators in the fall and it lasts till spring.

The Cost is Moderate

To heat a house built on this plan with 477 feet of radiation will cost for the Gurney-Oxford Boiler, radiators, pipes, valves, connections, etc., \$364.00 f.o.b. Winnipeg. At this price any reputable fitter will supply the materials, the installation charge and freight being moderate extras. Always be sure to ask about the number of feet of radiation on any quotation, as, on this basis, our prices will be found the lowest.



A Warm House Saves Doctor's Bills



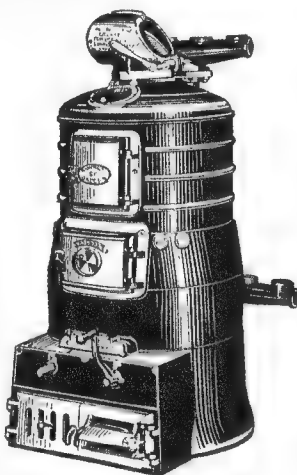
Gurney Hot Water Heating Never Fails

The Gurney-Oxford Boiler, the Most Scientific and Economical Built

is fitted with our patented "Economizer," which enables anyone, at a touch, to regulate the temperature to suit a sudden cold or mild spell outdoors.

We also make steam and warm air heating plants, stoves, feeders, gas stoves, etc., and we will gladly advise you about any heating system or cooking apparatus you are interested in. Write us fully.

Our illustrated booklet, "City Comfort for Country Homes," should be in your hands right away. It fully explains the GURNEY-OXFORD SYSTEM of heating by hot water and why it is such a big success in thousands of Canada's farm homes. Write for a copy today. Your name on a postal will do. Address:



70 Years of Success
Behind the Gurney-
Oxford Boiler

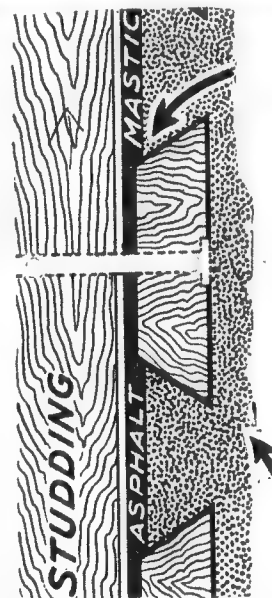


Gurney North-West Foundry Co.
Limited - WINNIPEG

CALGARY

EDMONTON

VANCOUVER



This cut represents a cross-section of wall, showing Plaster Stucco, Stucco Board (note the key holding Stucco), Asphalt Mastic and Fibre Paper

**For Permanent Comfort
at Lowest Cost Use**

"Bishopric" Lath and Stucco Boards

IN YOUR NEW HOUSE

No sheathing lumber is required. Cover the studding outside with Bishopric Stucco Board and good Cement Stucco, and line the whole house inside, walls and ceilings, with Bishopric Lath Board. Then you will have a house that is windproof, weatherproof, warm, dry and permanent.

The outside walls of The Guide house shown on page 22 will take 2,042 square feet of Bishopric Stucco Board. The inside walls and ceilings, upstairs and down, including all partitions, will take 6,662 square feet of Bishopric Lath Board. The Stucco Board will cost \$73.50 and the Lath Board \$233.17, delivered anywhere Saskatchewan or east. Prices on points farther west quoted on application.

This shows plainly how Bishopric Products will save you money. Write for samples and booklet and see for yourself why they will give you a better house.

Bishopric Wall Board Co. Limited

529 Bank Street - OTTAWA, Ont.

Gasoline is Going Up! It's time you owned a Kerosene Tractor

Gasoline at the end of January, 1916, was 31¢. per gallon. The price of Gas is soaring all the time. It is highly probable that it will touch the 50¢. per gallon mark before the end of the year, and at a time when you will want it most. When you buy a Tractor you need to figure out the cost of operation. Fuel should be one of the chief determining factors. The initial cost of the Tractor itself is but a minor consideration. With the positive advance of Gasoline, farmers will naturally turn to a low-grade oil as a substitute.

THE "WATERLOO BOY" KEROSENE ONE-MAN TRACTOR

is specially constructed to operate on low grade oil; will give gallon for gallon equal and even greater efficiency at a consequent lower cost per acre. We guarantee it to fulfil every requirement we claim for it. The Waterloo Boy One-Man Tractor will pull a light engine gang with three 14-inch plows in stubble any depth you wish. It will pull two 14-inch plows in any prairie breaking. On your summerfallow it will handle a disc with harrows behind, at from 2 1/2 to 3 miles per hour. It will drive a 24-46 thrasher with all attachments at a capacity of 700 bus. of wheat to 1,400 bus. of oats per day. Easy to operate. It will pay you to obtain full information, price, etc. Mailed Free. Write us today. We also handle Gas Engines, Grain Grinders, Cordwood and Pole Saws, Electric Lighting Machinery, Hand and Power Washing Machines, Grain Elevators, Pump Jacks, Small Threshing Machinery, Belting and Threshers' Supplies. Live Dealers Wanted in Territory Where We Are Not Represented.

GASOLINE ENGINE AND SUPPLY COMPANY LIMITED - WINNIPEG

GUARANTEED PLOW SHARES Lowest Prices

Fitted and Bolted.	12 inch	\$2.10
	14 inch	2.35
	16 inch	2.65

F.O.B. Swift Current, Sask.
Write for our delivered prices on 25 Shares or more.
Write for our Hardware and Grocery Catalogues.
Write for our delivered prices on Cedar Fence Posts.

THE NATIONAL SUPPLY CO. - Swift Current, Sask.

DIRECT TO YOU \$9 PREPAID

Our 1916 selling terms allow you to deposit the money in your own bank. We deliver the machines to you promptly, freight paid, for you to give them a trial in your own home and if they don't prove profitable return them and your bank will refund your money. **THE BANK STANDS BETWEEN US** to see that this arrangement is lived up to. Our thirteen years' experience in making and selling incubators and brooders in Western Canada is back of these goods. We want you to be successful this season—that's why we make our selling terms so broad. Write today for catalog and full details.

THE BRETT MANUFACTURING CO. LTD., 593 Erin St., Winnipeg, Man.

Farmers' Financial Directory

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
JOHN AIRD, General Manager H. V. F. JONES, Assistant General Manager
V. C. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND \$13,500,000

FARMERS' BUSINESS

The Canadian Bank of Commerce extends to Farmers every facility for the transaction of their banking business, including the discount and collection of sales notes. Blank sales notes are supplied free of charge on application.

S. H. HENDERSON,
President

ED. DEWART,
Vice-President

C. D. KERR,
Treasurer

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

Head Office - Wawanesa, Man.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

Assets Over Liabilities	\$710,596.60
Number of Farmers Insured Dec. 31st, 1914	27,175
Amount of Insurance in Force	\$42,299,525.00

A Fire Company insuring all classes of Farm Property at the Lowest Possible Cost to the Assured. FARMERS! Here are Six Reasons why it will pay you to insure your Property in

THE WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

FIRST—Because it is owned and operated by the Farmers of the three Prairie Provinces for their mutual benefit and not to enrich stockholders of a company formed to accumulate wealth at the expense of the insurer.

SECOND—The cost of insurance is not only very low, but you are not required to pay your premiums in advance unless you prefer doing so, and no interest is charged where premium notes are taken. The agent's fee is all that is required to be paid in cash.

THIRD—The Company is thoroughly reliable, and its policies are better adapted

to Farm Insurance than any others issued. The use of steam threshers permitted free of charge.

FOURTH—The cost of adjustment of loss claims are paid by the Company and not by the insured.

FIFTH—Insurance on livestock covers them against loss by fire anywhere on the farm, and by lightning anywhere in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

SIXTH—That this is the Largest Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada and must therefore be giving the best satisfaction.

MONTHLY INCOME INSURANCE

While many beneficiaries in the United States are in receipt of monthly incomes from life insurance, this insurance plan has been in operation in Canada for a short time only. However, an investigation of some matured monthly income contracts seems to justify this form of protection, so A. G. Ramsay, of the Canada Life Assurance Company, told the Toronto Insurance Institute recently. It would seem to be but a question of time when a large part of Canadian life insurance business will be on the monthly income plan, and that it is going to be as much the exception for a man to think of arranging for a lump sum payment to his family, as it is today in Canada for him to think of buying a monthly income. A Western Life agent in discussing the monthly income said: "The plan may be all right for the East, but it won't go in the West."

Unwise Investments

Where there is a tendency on the part of the bread-winner to speculate and take chances, not merely for the sake of a high interest rate, but for a "quick turn-over," there do you find the same tendency on the part of his wife and daughters, and nowhere, perhaps, has this tendency been more marked than in the Canadian West. On a recent western trip there were given as many specific instances of unwise investments by women in the prairie provinces as occur in other parts, and, of course, many more in the case of men. If there has been a tendency in the West for the insurer to be not satisfied with what might seem to be a low return from the monthly income plan, his mind is being somewhat changed on this point as a result of the conditions which now exist, which go to prove that investments that may in the past have appealed to the Western policyholder are too uncertain for their beneficiaries to rely on.

Some Typical Cases

A Saskatchewan rancher and land-owner en route to Chicago about a year ago, stated that he had about \$75,000 life insurance, which would take care of his immediate obligations in the event of his death. He had never heard of the monthly income plan and became quite interested in it as a means of providing something separate and distinct from his estate for his wife and several children. The resident agent has already sent applications from this gentleman for a large amount.

There was a lumber dealer in Michigan who rose to be governor of the state. When he reached age 60 he had accumulated several million dollars. Thru ill-health and the bad advice of so-called friends his fortune went to pieces. A company had a mortgage on his house and \$125,000 of insurance on his life. He died. Just \$80,000 cleared up this obligation and the balance is providing an income for the widow, who has volunteered that this was the best investment the governor ever made, in spite of his experience and opportunities.

Lump Sum Insurance

A man's lump sum insurance is useful in cleaning up his obligations. It will relieve his estate from the embarrassment of uncompleted land purchases, etc., while the monthly income plan is a logical extension of his protection, slipping in as it does to look after his family. One life insurance company in its agency publication, says:—

"A monthly income of less than \$25 from such a contract would hardly be of use to the beneficiary, and it is not considered advisable that agents should canvass for a smaller amount." Why would a monthly income of less than \$25 "hardly be of use to the beneficiary?"

Assuming enough left in cash to pay the immediate obligations of the estate, even a \$10 monthly income will pay the rent if necessary leaving a woman's mind free on that score, at least. So that the rates furnished by one company to its agents are based on a \$10 monthly income.—Monetary Times (Toronto).

DOMINION

War Loan

In amounts of

\$100 and \$1,000

Write us for particulars

T. R. BILLET & CO.

Stock and Bond Brokers
WINNIPEG

THE

Weyburn Security Bank

Head Office: Weyburn, Sask.

SEVENTEEN BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN

A Western Banking Institution for Western People

H. O. POWELL - General Manager

MONEY TO LOAN

on Improved City and Farm Property at current interest rates. Direct applications from borrowers accepted. Agents wanted at places where not represented.

NETHERLANDS

Mortgage Co. of Canada

Electric Railway Chambers, WINNIPEG

THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Issue a Special

FARMERS' POLICY

There is none better. See our Local Agent or write for his Address to—
CARSON & WILLIAMS BROS. LIMITED
UNION BANK BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Money to Loan

on improved farm property

Lowest Current Rates

Apply through our representative in your district or direct to our nearest office.

National Trust Company Limited.

323 Main Street
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TORONTO MONTREAL
EDMONTON REGINA
SASKATOON

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers.



SAFETY FIRST! A FARMER'S SAFE at Last

Absolutely Fireproof

Protect your insurance and private papers, important books and records by depositing them in this safe. Don't leave valuable papers lying in any old corner of the house. Place them securely under lock and key. Here we offer you a BRAND NEW SAFE which has been specially constructed to meet the farmers' requirements. No expense has been spared in the making of it. Thoroughly fire-proof. Is fitted with combination non-pickable lock and handle. Has steel cash box with key lock, wooden drawer and book space at side. Weight approximately 300 lbs. Height 23 inches, width 14 inches, depth 15 inches. Finished in black with neat gold stripes. Your name lettered on without extra charge. \$10.00 Cash With Order, Balance on Arrival. We sell all sizes, new and second-hand. Write us today.

PRICE—DELIVERED FREE

Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta
\$30.00	\$30.00	\$32.50

CANADIAN DIEBOLD SAFE CO. 249 Main Street Winnipeg

200 Stallions 200

for Sale or Exchange

in Ontario and Manitoba, inscribed with our Stallion Exchange Bureau and ranging in price from \$250.00 to \$1000.00—All breeds, Canadian and Imported. Full list containing description, age and price sent FREE on request.

If your stallion is for sale, send for special blank form to be filled and returned to us and on receipt we shall be pleased to list him. Our services are entirely free to both sellers and purchasers

The General Animals Insurance Company of Canada

Head Office:

POWER BUILDING - MONTREAL, CANADA

This Company issues also policies covering loss of Horses and Cattle by death through accident or disease; full particulars on request

Your Will Can Not Be Broken

Many people have the erroneous idea that only a lawyer can make a legal, binding will. For 35c we will send you Bax Legal Will Form, which you can fill out at home by following our instructions, making as legal and binding a will as any lawyer. We also send a specimen will filled out, so that you can make no mistakes. Don't delay. Do it now. Sold by druggists and stationers, 35c, or by mail (3 for \$1) to

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Every Railway Station

Has an Express Office. In every town and city in the country there is at least one place where you can get

Dominion Express Money Orders

To send currency in a letter is never safe; even when sent by registered mail there is danger of loss.

Dominion Express Money Orders are Safe

You cannot lose a single cent because the Express Company will reimburse you for the full face value of your order if your letters should be lost in the mail. Call on your Express Agent—you'll find him courteous and obliging. Ask him to explain a few of the advantages of

DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS and FOREIGN CHEQUES

MONEY TO LOAN!

in moderate amounts on improved occupied farm property
**PROMPT CURRENT
ATTENTION RATES**

Full Particulars from

UNION TRUST
COMPANY LIMITED
REGINA, Sask. 101 WINNIPEG, Man.

IF YOU DO NOT SEE WHAT
YOU WANT ADVERTISED IN
THIS ISSUE, WRITE US AND
WE WILL PUT YOU IN TOUCH
WITH THE MAKERS

Patriotism!

Webster defines the meaning of this word as "The love of one's country." But have we not love for those dependent upon us?

They need protection — protection against the misfortunes of the future — and that protection can best be found in the policies issued by

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Head Office - WINNIPEG, Man.

We will be pleased to mail you a booklet of patriotic poems and songs on request. Fill in the coupon below and mail to us.

To The Great-West Life Assurance Co.,
Winnipeg, Man. Dept. "1,"
Please mail me a copy of the book of Patriotic
Poems.

Name

Address

Also, without obligation on my part, please give
me particulars of your policies, my date of birth
being

THE NORTHERN LIFE

An insurance company which is growing in popularity in the West is the Northern Life, whose annual meeting was held a few days ago.

For three years past The Northern Life has written somewhere around the same amount of new business—rather better than two millions a year. Its total in force is now about \$10,500,000. Premium income runs to \$380,000 and total income to well over the half-million dollar mark. There was paid out to policy-holders and their beneficiaries almost an even \$400,000. The reserve fund, now amounting to over \$1,850,000, was increased by about \$185,000 in 1915.

The total assets show an increase of the sum of \$235,000 and now amount to well over two and a half millions, leaving a surplus over liabilities to policy-holders of \$620,000 and showing an increase in this respect during the year of well on to \$45,000.

HOME ECONOMICS SHORT COURSE

There is no phase of the work of the Manitoba Agricultural College that is more thoroughly appreciated by the public than the home economics short courses. So popular have these become that the college has been forced within recent months to enlarge its staff by adding new workers. At the short course schools at country points this winter the attendance continued to increase steadily from week to week, and at some points the women petitioned at the end of the four weeks for a continuation of the course.

The announcement of a short course from April 10 to June 29 should please many women who are anxious for a more extended program than these winter courses afforded. Full particulars may be had by writing President Reynolds, Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

FREE TRADE LEAGUE

The following subscriptions have been received by the provincial headquarters of the Free Trade League of Canada:

Previously acknowledged	\$505.00
Chas. Petersen, Wadena, Sask.	1.00
Harris McFayden, Winnipeg	1.00
S. L. Wilhelm, Flaxland, Alta.	1.00
Herbert Spencer, Edgerton, Alta.	1.00
Hy. E. Spencer, Edgerton, Alta.	1.00
H. C. McDonald, Whitla, Sask.	1.00
Thos. Wright, Wolf, Sask.	1.00
D. S. McLean, Goodlands, Man.	1.00
A. Summerfield, Winnipeg	1.00
A. W. Puttee, Winnipeg	1.00
W. McLean, Winnipeg	1.00
W. Moffatt, Winnipeg	25.00
C. L. St. John, Minnedosa, Man.	5.00
F. E. Cullen, Willen, Man.	2.00
E. J. Charteras, Vulcan, Alta.	1.00
J. B. Musselman, Moose Jaw, Sask.	10.00
W. Thompson, Saskatoon, Sask.	1.00
W. S. Lindsay, Limerick, Sask.	5.00
Geo. Triscott, Battleford, Sask.	1.00
W. W. Johnston, Cut Knife, Sask.	1.00
T. M. Eddy, Bethune, Sask.	1.00
E. A. Earle, Gledhorn, Sask.	1.00
W. H. Beasley, Belbeck, Sask.	1.00
G. W. Atkinson, Ceylon, Sask.	1.00

\$571.00

Very encouraging letters have been received from Dr. Michael Clark, of Olds, Alta.; J. B. Musselman, Moose Jaw; Geo. H. Ross, Calgary; Hon. Chas. Stewart, Edmonton, Alta.; P. C. Watt, Calgary; Geo. Lane, Calgary; C. L. St. John, Minnedosa; Lewis St. George Stubbs, Birtle; Chas. A. Dunning, Regina; Wm. Trant, Regina, and many others. Just as soon as sufficient money is available, literature will be ready for distribution. Any person wishing to aid in the work of the League may send in subscriptions to the head office. The membership fee is \$1.00 per year, but subscriptions may be sent for any amount larger. Any persons who will help to secure more members can secure subscription books from the head office. All letters should be addressed, The Free Trade League, 406 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg.

Fix up two or three more sets of
eveners than you expect will be needed.
Time is valuable when work starts
again.

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL 1854
CHARTER

BRANCHES AND CONNECTIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA
JAMES MASON, General Manager

The Home Bank was originally established as a savings bank sixty years ago, and it now does a very large volume of business with thrifty depositors. Full compound interest paid at highest bank rates. F.4

Winnipeg
Office

426 MAIN STREET

W. A. Macchaffie
Manager

Bargains in Farm Lands

DISPOSAL OF TRUST ESTATES

As Trustees and Administrators of numerous estates we have for quick sale over Half Million Acres of good Farm Lands, improved and unimproved, well located in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. These properties being assets of estates which must be closed out as speedily as possible offer unusual opportunities for very reasonable purchase on easy terms of good, desirable lands and buildings. Our lists should be in the hands of everyone seeking farm properties. Send for booklet, 'Bargains in Farm Lands,' containing particulars and prices.

The Standard Trusts Company

Standard Trusts Building

Winnipeg, Man.

Dispersion Auction Sale of Pure Bred Ayrshire Cattle

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22nd, 1916

At the Farm of

J. E. JAMIESON, Carlton Ranch Stock Farm

34-15-29, Three miles from McAuley Station, Manitoba

Upwards of 30 head of Pure-bred Registered Ayrshires (many of them from the herd of J. W. Briggs, Winnipeg), including—

"STONEHOUSE WHITE ROSE"
(29053). First Prize Cow, Winnipeg Exhibition 1914

"BEAUTY OF GLEN VIEW"
(32281). Second Prize Cow, Winnipeg Exhibition 1914

"SUNNYBROOK VICTOR"
(42775). Herd Bull, age three years

TWENTY COWS AND HEIFERS

All in calf or with calf at side

Also 3 Yearling Bulls, 6 Yearling Heifers, 4 Heifer Calves
and 3 Bull Calves

Pedigrees will be furnished with all stock

Most of the young stock sired by "HOBSLAND PRIDE" (Imp.) (33274)

Intending purchasers will be met at McAuley station at 10.10 a.m. on day of sale. Visitors from the east entrain at Brandon at 7.15 a.m. (C.P.R.) Wednesday morning. Visitors from the west should reach Virden Tuesday evening, March 21. For complete Catalog write—

J. E. JAMIESON, Owner.

D. G. SMITH, Auctioneer.

McAULEY, MANITOBA

TO PERCHERON LOVERS

E. POOTMANS & SONS, OF REGINA, are putting their splendid bunch of pure-bred Percheron mares and stallions on the market. These horses were imported from France before the war and have never been offered for sale before, but have been kept on our stock farm for breeding purposes. Here is a splendid opportunity for Percheron breeders to get some of the best blood of France. Will be shown at Regina Winter Fair. Also a few Belgian stallions and mares on hand.

Write us for prices and terms early, as exportation of mares is prohibited in France and we cannot import any more.

E. POOTMANS & SONS, REGINA, SASK.

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Western King

Union Made Overalls



"Made in Winnipeg"

Made for Wear
and Solid Comfort.

Every Garment
Guaranteed

Western King Mfg. Co.
LIMITED - WINNIPEG 54

HORSES! HORSES!

THE HORSE MARKET OF ALBERTA

Auction Sales every Tuesday and Friday. Always on hand 200 to 500 head to choose from. Horses of all descriptions always on hand. You can buy one or a carload. Horses delivered free of charge to C.P.R., C.N.R. or G.T.R. Stockyards. If you are in need of horses, come and give us a trial. Our prices are right.

LAYZELL'S HORSE REPOSITORY

RIVERSIDE, CALGARY

Telegraph Address "HORSES," Calgary.

Phone M2260



This Book helped me improve my Farm.

It is the most valuable book I own and it cost me nothing.

It has saved me time, labor and money and I've got better looking, more durable and more serviceable buildings than I ever had before.

The first cost of concrete farm improvements is also the last cost. There's no after expense for paint or repairs—no danger from fire, rot or rust—no trouble of any kind. Besides they lower the insurance rate. If you haven't a copy of "What the Farmer can do with Concrete", send for one today. There's more than 150 pages of valuable building information, 52 practical plans, illustrated by diagrams and photographs, and dozens of other interesting farm facts.

A copy will be sent to you free of charge, immediately upon receipt of coupon below.

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED, Herald Bldg., Montreal.

CUT OUT AND MAIL



CANADA CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, Herald Building, MONTREAL.

776 Gentlemen: Please send me a free copy of "What The Farmer Can Do With Concrete". 4

Name.....

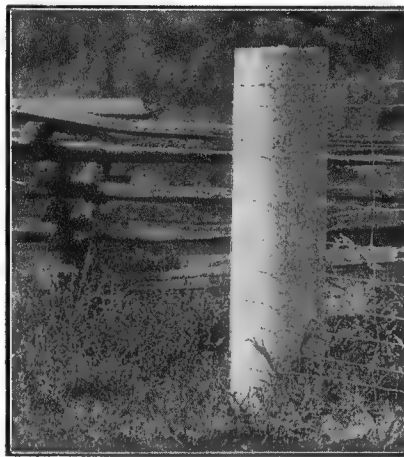
Street and No.....

City..... Prov.....

Concrete on the Farm

One of the most widely used of farm building materials

Of all the materials used in present day building construction perhaps none can be put to so many varied uses as cement. This is particularly true on the farm, where a great variety of different constructions are required, all of which are subjected to hard usage and most are of a permanent nature. The value of concrete construction is well known to every farmer and in a general way on most farms more or less success has result-



The old and the new type of fence construction

ed from its use. There is no reason why satisfactory results cannot be obtained by everyone who uses simple concrete construction, if proper attention is given to the few principles that follow. Concrete is generally made up of cement, sand and gravel or crushed stone. Any standard brand of cement which has not been spoiled by storage in a damp place will give satisfactory results. The sand used must be clean, that is, free from all earthy material, and coarse. Sand can be tested for cleanness by shaking a sample up in a tumbler or sealer of water, allowing the whole to settle and noticing whether or not the water is dirty. Another way is to rub the fresh bank-run sand between the palms of the hand and observe whether any dirt adheres to them. A little of this film of dirt may be scraped off and tried between the teeth. If it is not at all gritty it is probably vegetable mold and such sand should not be used. By coarse sand it is meant that a large proportion of the grains should measure 1-32 to 1-8 inch in diameter, and should grains run up to 1-4 inch the strength of the mortar is increased. If only very fine sand is available more cement than usual must be used if the job is to be satisfactory.

The stone, gravel, or coarse aggregate as it is called, must also be clean. The size is best graded from the size of the largest sand up to 2 1/2 inches in diameter, where a foundation wall, 12 inches thick or over, is being built, to 1/2 inch size when thin walls, having reinforcement are being made. Poor success with a concrete wall is often due to the gravel which is used being dirty. That is, much of it is coated with earthy material which keeps the cement from coating each particle and a weak job results.

Make Test Blocks

The third constituent, water, should be clean and as free from alkali as possible. It is a good plan, before any large concrete construction is undertaken, to make up a few test blocks of concrete from the materials to be used. If these give satisfactory results the work can be proceeded with with confidence, but if not the reason for failure should be carefully investigated and remedied.

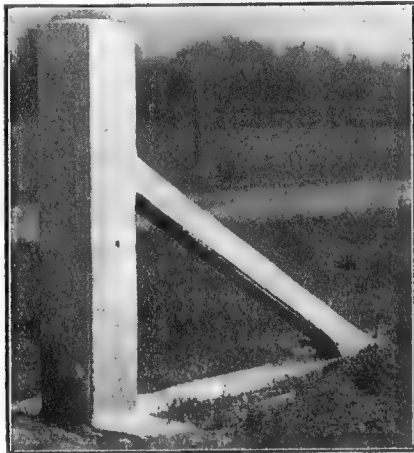
The proportions in which concrete is mixed vary with the job to be done, but the following will cover most ordinary farm construction. For heavy walls, building foundations and rough fill work a lean mixture, or 1:3:6 mix, will be right. This means the using of three barrels (11.4 cu. feet) of sand, six barrels (22.8 cu. feet) of loose gravel or broken stone, to each barrel (4 bags) of Portland cement.

For ordinary machine foundations, building walls, thin foundation walls, abutments, floors, sidewalks, etc., use a 1:2 1/2:5 mix. This is a medium mixture. The standard mixture used for engine foundations subject to vibrations, tanks, sewers and water-tight work generally, reinforced columns, etc. is a 1:2:4 mix.

Forms should be well braced. Wires should be strung across between the forms in wall construction and work of like nature. Where the surface of the finished concrete is to be smooth care must be taken to make the insides of the forms free from openings, grooves or projections. The insides of these forms should be greased with soap, linseed oil, mixed lard and kerosene or crude oil. If the walls are to be plastered afterwards the forms should not be greased but must be thoroughly wet just before the mixture is to be poured.

A Measuring Box

For convenience in arriving at the proper proportions of each of the materials used a measuring box is generally made. It is an oblong, bottomless box, the long sides extended over the ends and hollowed out to form convenient handles. The size varies according to the proportions to be used. As an example take a 1:2:4 mix. Making a two-bag batch each time, that is each mix containing two bags of cement as the unit quantity, a box measuring 2 feet 3 inches by 4 feet by 10 inches inside measurement will be right. Lay this box on the tight mixing platform and half fill with sand. Dump two bags of cement on top and carefully mix until cement covers practically every particle of sand, indicated by a uniform color. Then level off, put box on the pile and fill level full with gravel or stone. Raise box and pour on enough water to wet the pile. Start shovelling immediately and continue until the whole is thoroughly well mixed together. Use just enough water to make the concrete mushy and just too soft to bear the weight of a man when in place. Put the concrete in the forms in layers 10 to 16 inches deep and tamp lightly or puddle with a piece of 2x4 until the water flushes to the top. Concrete exposed to the sun should be soaked with water every day or so to avoid too rapid drying out. Do not remove forms until the concrete has properly set. On exterior surfaces a coat of pure cement will check with fine hair cracks because of the rapid drying out of the mortar. However for the interior of a tank which will be kept wet while in use, a coat of neat cement may serve to make the concrete more water-tight. Put this on just as soon as the forms are removed and take off forms as early as possible. In small pieces of concrete, like a small trough, the inner form may be removed within two or three hours and the wash applied immediately. Leave the outside forms, however, until the concrete is hard. Wet the inside surface thoroughly and apply pure cement with a brush or trowel. The number of uses to which concrete can be put on the farm is only limited by the ingenuity displayed by the user.



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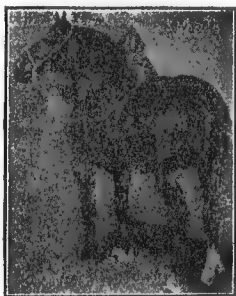
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APPLE DUTY OPPOSED

The Canadian Council of Agriculture met in Winnipeg on Monday evening, March 6, and after the conference with the business men, held another meeting on the evening of the 9th. The following resolution was adopted by the council:

"Whereas, at the request of the British Columbia Fruit Growers, the duty on apples has been raised from 40 cents to 90 cents per barrel; whereas, this is an enormously high duty—approximating 100 per cent. ad valorem of the cost of production of apples in Canada; and whereas, the evident purpose of the imposition of this duty is to force the prairie consumer to pay a higher price for apples; therefore, be it resolved that this, the Canadian Council of Agriculture, in meeting declare this to be an unrighteous attempt to exploit the prairie farmer for the benefit of British Columbia fruit land speculators, fruit growers and middlemen, and we advise the farmers of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba that if this becomes law and they are to be taxed in this manner, they pay these taxes into the federal treasury by purchasing imported apples rather than pay the same duty together with profit thereon to British Columbia land speculators, fruit growers and middlemen."

Another resolution unanimously adopted was that declaring in favor of Dominion-wide prohibition, and copies of this resolution were forwarded by wire to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Robert Borden, and H. H. Stevens, M.P., who is supporting the prohibition measure in the House of Commons.

It was decided by the council to investigate the losses of grain from point of shipment to the terminal elevator, and to look into the matter of having scales provided at the point of shipment.

The board took up the question of a board of appeal to take the place of the present survey board, and made an application for same before the board of grain commissioners, which is explained more fully on another page of this issue of The Guide.

Another important matter which the council decided to investigate is that of having official baking tests made to ascertain the actual milling value of wheat of various grades.

This being the annual meeting of the council the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: J. A. Maharg, president; H. W. Wood, first vice-president; R. H. Halbert (president of the United Farmers of Ontario), second vice-president; R. McKenzie, secretary.

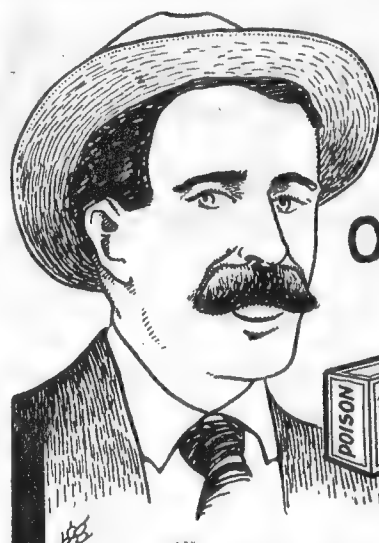
The following were present at the meeting, which was held in the office of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association: J. A. Maharg, J. B. Musselman, A. G. Hawkes, Thos. Sales, J. F. Reid, J. N. Burrill and C. A. Dunning from Saskatchewan; H. W. Wood, W. D. Trego, C. Rice-Jones from Alberta; R. C. Henders, J. S. Wood, R. J. Avison, Peter Wright, R. McKenzie and G. F. Chipman from Manitoba.

BRANDON BULL SALE

With a record crowd of eager buyers in attendance the 10th annual sale of purebred bulls held under the auspices of the Cattle Breeders' association of Manitoba, was pronounced by all breeders to be the most successful yet held in the province. James I. Miller, of Myrtle, brought out two Shorthorn bulls in Fancy Lord, 10020, a two-year-old animal of unusual merit, who sold to G. Allison, Burbank, for \$600, and Gloster Prince, a beautiful yearling of typical beef conformation, who sold to Harry Leadly, Winnipeg, for the record price of \$630.

Seventy-two bulls were disposed of at the sale in four hours, a performance which reflects great credit upon the auctioneer, Robert Clark, Portage la Prairie. The averages were as follows: 61 Shorthorns, \$160.82; 8 Aberdeen Angus, \$187.50; 2 Herefords, \$175.00, and 1 Holstein, \$100.

This sale was another argument in favor of good sires. Top notchers were sold readily, while tail enders left the ring, in a few instances, without a bid. The common remark from breeders was, "I want something pretty good or none at all." There were many present from Saskatchewan and Ontario. Geo. H. Greig and the management generally are to be congratulated upon their success.



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Farmers' Market Place

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FOR SALE—WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. \$1.50 each. Eggs in season, \$1.50 per setting. Geo. Grant, Storthoaks, Sask. 1-14

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels for sale, \$1.50 each. Geo. Somerville, Medora, Man. 7-5

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS (Regal Strain), Rose Comb Rhode Island Red Cockerels and Pullets. Wm. S. Muir, Saltcoats, Sask. 8-4

BETTER THAN EVER—MY BARRED ROCK Cockerels from extra good laying strain, \$2.50 each; Pullets, \$1.50. H. J. Morrison, Eigenheim, Sask. 8-4

RHODE ISLAND REDS (ROSE COMB)—Beautiful dark red cockerels for sale, bred from exhibition stock and a heavy laying strain, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. William La Chapelle, McTaggart, Sask. 8-4

FOR SALE—PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE Cockerels \$2.00 each. A. D. Zimmer, Denzil, Sask. 9-3

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—Utility and show stock, \$3.00 up. Also one Utility Pen, 3 hens and a cockerel, \$10.00. Joseph Drury, Stoughton, Sask. 9-2

PURE BRED S.C.W. LEGHORN COCKERELS. \$1.50 to \$5.00. L. H. Gardiner, Broomhill, Man. 9-2

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WHITE WYANDOTTES—A FEW NICE COCK- erels for sale at \$2.00 each. Eggs \$1.50 per setting and \$5.00 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. L. Pinder, Bladworth, Sask. 11-2

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PURE BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$5.00; hens, \$3.00. Pekin ducks and drakes, \$2.00 each. Mrs. Holmes, Asquith, Sask. 11-4

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—COCK- erels, eggs, baby chicks. New mating list free. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 11-4

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—MY Reds won at Winnipeg Provincial Show, February, 1916, in strong competition: First cock, first hen, first cockerel, first pullet, second pen and special for best Red male in show on five entries. Eggs from selected breeders, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$5.00 for setting of 15. Some strapping big rich Red cockerels left at \$3.00 each, 2 for \$5.00. Hugh McDonald, Box 685, Portage la Prairie, Man. 11-2

S.C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS FOR sale at \$1.00 each. I. Nelson, Percival, Sask. 11-2

FOR SALE—4 ANCONA COCKERELS, 1 HEN, \$3.00 each. Mrs. H. B. MacGregor, Reston, Man. 11-2

SINGLE COMB BARRED ROCK COCKERELS for sale, good laying and prize winning strain, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. Apply to Breeder, Joseph G. Parker, Monarch, Alta. 11-4

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IRON, BRASS, SEMI-STEEL CASTINGS, GASO- line engine cylinders rebored, fitted with new piston and rings. Crank shafts turned. Gears cast or bushed. General Repairs. P. A. Foundry, Prince Albert, Sask. 11-5

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C. E. HENRY, VERMILION, ALTA., LIVE- stock auctioneer of all breeds. Farmers' sales solicited. 7-5

R. McMULLAN, REGINA, SASK. PROVINCIAL Auctioneer. Livestock a specialty. 10-8

You can't afford to do It

Every farmer knows that he cannot afford to sow seed grain that is poor either from being full of weed seeds or being of low germinating power. Both kinds give only half a crop, and for that reason we have Government testing stations and farmers want to know the results of the Government test before buying.

What every farmer does not know, however, is that if he has a good strain of pure bred seed and it is clean, he cannot afford to sell it in the open market or use it for feed. It has a higher market value as seed, and as such should be sold. Many Guide readers are doubtless in a position to sell seed grain but do not know just how to go about it.

This Book Will Help You

The Guide has gone to considerable trouble and expense to prepare a book to meet just this want. It is called, "Making Money From Seed Grain," and besides containing a lot of practical information on seed production has specialized on how to sell seed grain. It gives the experiences of others, how they did it and what results they got. As a practical work of reference it is worthy of a place in the library of any farmer interested in growing and selling seed grain.

IT IS FREE. Write For It Today

While the supply lasts this book will be mailed free to any Guide reader or friend who will write for it. Be sure to give your name and address plainly.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

STEELE BRIGGS for SEEDS



IMPORTANT It is of the first importance to secure seeds that are known to be the best, but the poorest economy in the world is to pay good money for inferior, cheap and unknown strains. The grower cannot afford such chance—the ordinary risk of an unfavorable season and contingencies over which he has no control is very great with any and all crops—the use of good seeds will save the double risk.

GARDEN PEAS

For the farm a variety is required that produces a good yield without too much attention—that retains cooking qualities for several weeks and when on the table is the melting, luscious kind which everybody wants right along. In our opinion there are two varieties that meet these requirements perfectly—they are **WESTERN BEAUTY** and **RELiance**.

S.B.'S WESTERN BEAUTY

A new early wrinkled pea of such exceptional merit that we are firm in the belief there is nothing to equal it for the average home garden. Grows from 15 to 18 inches high; in earliness is ahead of American Wonder and Nott's Excelsior, and superior to either in productivity, bearing more peas to the pod and many twin pods, while for quality the rich dark-green pods and peas are of delicious flavor.

Western Beauty is very hardy and may be planted first thing in the spring. It is fit for the table in 50 to 55 days from planting. It will delight every grower who wants a fine early crop of the choicest quality of wrinkled peas. It is also specially suitable for planting at intervals in succession, thus affording a constant supply.

S.B.'S RELiance

This peerless Second-Early Variety is usually fit for the table in from 60 to 70 days from planting. The old Stratagem Pea holds a great record, but Reliance is a big improvement and has won on real merit. The vines are vigorous and hardy, growing about twenty inches high and producing immensely; the pods are long and broad, well filled with very large dark-green peas of delicious melting flavor. A sure cropper and specially suited to the West. We are confident that as fast as growers become acquainted with Western Beauty and Reliance they will drop other varieties.

Price, both kinds, Packet, 5c; Pint, 40c, Postpaid.

STEELE, BRIGGS' THOROUGHbred ROOT SEEDS

Noted everywhere for their Vigor and Purity

In Field Root Seeds we have the largest trade in America. We have spared no pains to supply our customers with the finest stocks—true to name and the heaviest yielders. These strains are of such exceptional merit that to protect both ourselves and customers we send them out only in sealed packages.

STEELE, BRIGGS' PRIZE MAMMOTH MANGEL

There is no other root crop grown which produces so large an amount per acre of desirable cattle food for winter feeding as the Prize Mammoth Long Red Mangel. Under high cultivation over two thousand bushels per acre have been grown.

STEELE, BRIGGS' GIANT YELLOW OVAL MANGEL

STEELE, BRIGGS' GIANT WHITE SUGAR MANGEL

All 35c per lb., postpaid

Steele, Briggs' "Royal Giant" Sugar Beet

There is no finer Root Crop to grow where quantity and quality are desired either in Beet or Mangel. The Heaviest Cropping Sugar Beet Known. It should be grown by every feeder of milch cows, because it increases the quantity and quality of milk and imparts a rich, pleasant flavor to dairy products. Per pound, postpaid..... **35c**
Steele, Briggs' "Selected" Swede, "Good Luck" Swede, "Perfection" Swede, "Jumbo" Swede cannot be substituted and equal crops secured. All per pound, postpaid..... **50c**

FODDER CORN

Northerly-grown crops of Northwestern Dent failed the past season, and our supply is very short in this variety. We have splendid stocks of the following:

(Bags included)	Peck	Bu.	6 Bu.	(Bags included)	Peck	Bu.	6 Bu.
Minnesota 13	\$.70	\$2.35	\$13.50	Leaming Yellow Dent	\$.65	\$1.95	\$11.40
Pride of North Yellow Dent	.70	2.30	13.20	Longfellow Yellow Flint	.70	2.25	13.00
Northern Yellow Dent	.70	2.20	12.60	North Dakota White Flint	.70	2.25	13.00

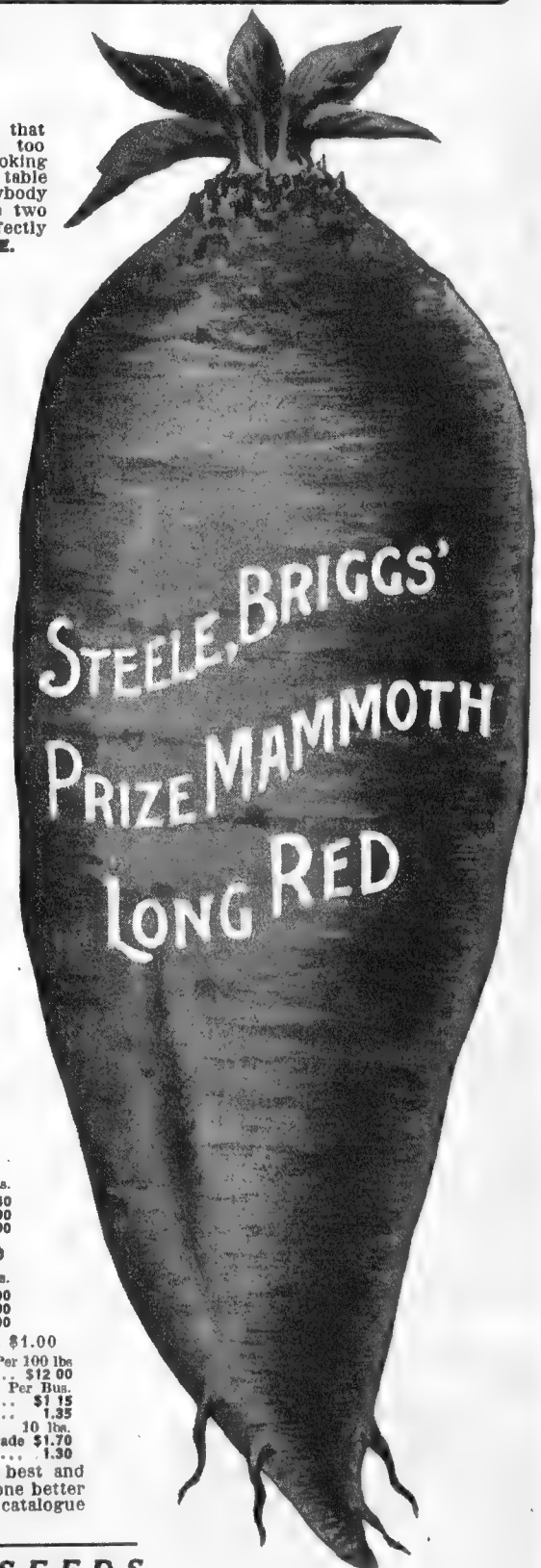
Our "Lion" Brand of Field Seeds is the Finest Obtainable

(Bags included)	Per 100 lbs.	(Bags included)	Per 100 lbs.
Sudan Grass	\$12.00	Alfalfa, Montana	\$27.00
Sweet Clover (White Blossom)	30.00	Alfalfa, Selected	24.00
Alfalfa, Variegated	31.00	Alfalfa, Grimm	70.00

Bacteria Cultures for Clovers and Alfalfa; for 30 lbs. of seed, 50c; for 60 lbs. of seed \$1.00

(Bags included)	Per 100 lbs.	(Bags included)	Per 100 lbs.
Timothy, "Lion"	\$15.00	Brome and Western Rye Mixed	\$12.00
Timothy, "Seal"	12.00	Speltz (10 bushels and over)	\$1.15
Western Rye Grass, "Lion"	12.00	Spring Rye (10 bushels and over)	1.35
Western Rye Grass, "Extra Choice"	11.00		10 lbs.
Brome Grass, "Lion"	13.00	Essex Rape, Broad Leaf English, highest grade	\$1.70
Brome Grass, "Extra Choice"	12.00	Essex Rape, good quality	1.50

SWEET PEAS We offer Sixty-Nine Varieties of Named Spencer—the best and truest stocks from the world's most famous growers. None better anywhere for home or exhibition purposes. Also Sweet Peas in Mixture—Get catalogue for description.



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EVERYTHING IN FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS

STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO. LIMITED **WINNIPEG CANADA**

SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

OATS—RENNIE'S EARLY YIELDER. THE best on the market. Write for sample and prices of this splendid new oat. Catalogue mailed free on application. Wm. Rennie Co. Ltd., 394 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 6-8

TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE—HOME GROWN. well ripened, government tested, \$10.50 per 100 lbs sacked, less than 100 lbs. 25 cents extra. Jno. McD. Davidson, Coaldale, Alta. 6-12

CLEAN SEEDS—BIG, STRONG, PEDIGREED farm seeds with money back guarantee. Specially grown, guaranteed vegetable seed at half usual prices. Illustrated catalog free. Harris McFayden Company, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 1-14

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED FOR SALE. Guaranteed free of noxious weed seeds. \$7.00 per hundred. T. W. Burns, Stoughton, Sask. 1-14

TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE—\$7.00 PER 100 lbs., sacks included. Cash with order. E. W. Keeler, Duhamel, Alberta. 7-8

REGISTERED MARQUIS SEED WHEAT—WE are now booking orders for our splendid stock of Registered Marquis Wheat. Grown on our own farms and sold only in bags sealed by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. Prices on application. State quantity required. Angus Mackay Farm Seed Co. Indian Head, Sask. 7-6

PURE PRELUDE WHEAT—40 BUSHELS FROM first generation registered seed. Two weeks earlier than Marquis. E. L. Hinkley, Wilkie, Sask. 8-4

1000 BUSHELS BEARLESS, HULLESS WHITE barley at \$1.00 per 48 pound bushel (bags extra). Makes excellent hay or green feed. Apply Herbert Shanon, Kinlev, Sask. 8-5

TIMOTHY SEED—STRONG, HEALTHY AND good producer. 7 cents per lb., sacked, any quantity. John Jewkes, Canora, Sask. 8-4

GOOD CLEAN SIX-ROWED BARLEY FOR sale, germinates 99 per cent., 85 cents bushel, sacks free. Philip L. Rogers, Milk River, Alta. 9-6

VICTORY OATS—PURE VARIETY, RECLEAN- ed, free from noxious weeds, 85 cents per bushel, 25 bushels or over 60 cents, sacks included. J. S. Aitken, Cheviot, Sask. 9-6

CLEAN AND TESTED MARQUIS WHEAT AND Victory Oats for sale. Geo. E. Stopford, Fillmore, Sask. 9-3

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED—GROWN ON heavy soil, big cropper, clean, for sale. Eight dollars per hundred f.o.b. Virden, Man. Andrew Pollock. 9-5

RECLEANED WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED. soaked, free from ergot, 7½ cents per lb. F. J. Souly, Cut Knife, Sask. 9-6

SEED—ABUNDANCE OATS, 60 CENTS; Mensury Barley, 70 cents; Hulless Barley, 40 cents. My oats took first prize Wetsaskwin Fair 1915. Robert C. Young, Millet, Alta. 9-2

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—GROWN from registered seed obtained from Indian Head Experimental Farm. Price \$1.25 per bushel, bags extra. Chas. Penny, Hamiota, Man. 10-2

WANTED—QUANTITY SPRING RYE SEED, must be good clean seed. Send sample and price to Follett Bros., Duval, Sask. 10-2

FOR SALE—PRELUDE SEED WHEAT. SAM- ple on request. Hay Bros., Stavely, Alta. 10-2

FOR SALE—CAR ABUNDANCE OATS, FREE from wild oats. Government test, 95% in 6 days, 98 in 14 days. For sample and price apply D. G. Moyer, Alsask, Sask. 10-2

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED FOR SALE, 8 cents per lb., bags extra. Alex. Murray, Jr., Graysville, Manitoba 10-5

BANNER OATS—GROWN ON NEW LAND and graded, 60 cents bushel. A. S. Rastall, Broadview, Sask. 10-3

QUALITY SEEDS—WHEAT, OATS, FLAX, rye, corn, Timothy, Bromo, western rye, rape, alfalfa, hardy lawn grass: carlots a specialty. Cypress Incubators and Brooders. The Mooney Seed Co. Ltd., Regina. 10-7

PURE TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE—2 TONS machine threshed, 94 sacked: 3 tons fall threshed No. 1, first prize everywhere, 11c sacked. W. J. Baycroft, Innisfail. 11-5

PURE SEGER AND PURE BANNER OATS, recleaned and free from noxious weeds. Price 60 cents per bushel f.o.b. Guernsey. Mosiman Bros., Guernsey, Sask. 11-1

FOR SALE—PURE MARQUIS WHEAT, \$1.20, and good clean flax, \$2.25 per bushel, sacks extra. J. H. Elder, Fiske, Sask. 11-2

ALFALFA SEED—GRIMM AND BALTIC, THE hardest strains. For prices, etc., apply to Canadian Wheat Lands, Ltd., Suffield, Alta. 11-3

SWEDISH SEED BARLEY FOR SALE, ABUN- dant yielder, beautiful sample. Apply Post Office Box 2055, Winnipeg. 11-7

SPRING RYE—FREE FROM WEEDS, JUTE bags free, dollar twenty bushel. M. W. Bailey, Alderson, Alberta. 11-7

POTATOES

POTATOES FOR SALE BY THE CAR, "GREEN- mountain Variety." C. R. Field, Kinuso, Alberta. 10-2

NURSERY STOCK, ETC.

VALLEY RIVER NURSERY OFFERS FOR sale: Hardy-without-protection Raspberries, "Miller," "Sunbeam," \$3.00 per 100; "Dakota," Strawberries, only \$2.00 per 100, postpaid; six-foot "Siberian," "Transcendent," Crabs, 75 cents. Full line of Fruits, Ornamentals, Perennials. W. J. Boughen, Valley River, Man. 7-11

DOGS

WOLF HOUNDS—TRAINED AND UNTRAINED Write what you want. W. C. Davis, Springdale, Sask. 8-4

WOLF HOUNDS—TWO 3 YEAR OLD BITCHES, well trained, very smart and fighters, 30 dollars each. One 2 year old very fast untrained dog, 20 dollars; two pups, 10 dollars each, age 3 months, from killers. W. C. Davis, Springdale, Sask. 9-3

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

FARMERS—WRITE FOR PRICES ON CEDAR fence, corral and gate posts and telephone poles. F. J. Bosley, Solsqua, B.C. 2-11

LUMBER, DOORS, WINDOWS, FENCE POSTS. 2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, No. 1 com., \$21.00; good No. 2 boards and shiplap, \$18.00; XXX shingles, \$3.00. Get our Illustrated Catalogue and Price List. It gives low prices on a great variety of Doors, Windows, Hardware, Paints and other materials. Ask for prices on car lots. A. B. Cushing Lumber Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alta. 10-11

WHOLESALE WOOD AND POSTS—RED TAM- arac Fence Posts, 3 inch and up at top end 6½ and 7 feet long. Cedar, 4 inch and up 7 and 8 feet long. Write for prices. Mooney & Beatty, 435 Main St., Winnipeg. 4-11

SAVE BIG MONEY ON LUMBER—WRITE today for our "Mill-direct-to-User" prices before ordering elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Prairie Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C. 6-10

BUY LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, DOORS, windows, etc., direct from mill to consumer. Save 25% to 50%. No middlemen's profits. Highest quality guaranteed. Write today for money-saving price list. F. M. T. C. Lumber Company, Vancouver, B.C. 11-3

FENCE POSTS—FROM B.C. CLEAN, DRY, good quality. Write for prices. John McIntyre, Revelstoke. 10-3

FENCE POSTS, LUMBER, ETC.—WHEN ready to buy cedar fence posts or lumber in carload lots it will pay you always to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. McCollum Lumber & Supply Co., Merchants Bank, Winnipeg, Man. 10-11

HORSES AND PONIES

U. A. WALKER AND SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN —Importers and breeders of Clydeheadle Stallions in-foal Mares and Fillies for sale

I HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A GOOD SELEC- tion of farm mares and geldings. If you are in want of a load, wire or write me. Have also on hand a lot of good stallions for sale or trade. Sales every Thursday J. W. Durno, Auctioneer, Calgary Sales Repository, 106 5th Ave. E., Calgary. 11-1

IMPORTED SUFFOLK PUNCH STALLIONS, also native three, two and year old stallions. Spencer Pearce, Ravensburg, Sask. 6-14

FOR SALE—PURE BRED CLYDESDALE STAL- lion, 10 years old; also young stock. Apply to C. F. Colenutt, Caron, Sask. 8-4

TWO CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AT PRICES to sell one and three years old. Apply to A. S. McAnley, McAnley, Man. 8-4

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION, COM- ing 9 years old. Have owned him six years. Leaves choice stock. Must sell this spring. E. A. Becker, Schuler P.O., Alta. 10-4

THE HAWKEYE RANCH HAVE FOR SALE— Three Percheron stallions rising two; four Percheron mares rising two. One three, one four, one five and eight older mares, all in foal to an imported horse. This is a well bred, well fed lot of horses and are priced worth the money. Your inspection invited. Geo. F. Root, Water Glen, Alberta. 10-3

CLYDESDALE STALLION, "DOUNE LODGE Baron" (10102), for sale. Foaled 1909. T. L. Neish, Carlyle, Sask. 11-3

FOR SALE AT ONCE—REGISTERED CLYDES- dale stallion, "Maple Cliffs Eskine," 3356, Vol. XII, Can. Stud Book, foaled 1901. An extra good stock getter whose foals have taken the lead wherever shown. He has been on the same route for seven years. Price \$400, part cash and balance terms with good security. Apply G. Stewart, Sec., Miniota Clydesdale Ass'n, Miniota. 11-3

FOR SALE—ONE SPANISH JACK, ALSO A number of good young mules. Apply to Andrew Wishart, Box 392, Portage la Prairie, Man. 11-3

REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STALLION (IMP.) for sale, 8 years old. Having travelled in the same district for 5 years must be sold. Terms will be given to responsible parties. Apply to S. J. Holland, Morris, Man. 11-2

FOR SALE—A CHOICE THREE YEAR OLD Clydesdale stallion, price \$450. Arthur J. Leveridge, Devlin, Ont. 11-2

FOR SALE—IMPORTED PERCHERON STAL- lion (823-72281), 9 years old, will sell cheap or trade for other stock. Apply to J. T. Hill for further particulars, Mair, Sask. 11-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERON stallion, 8 years old. Geo. Grant, Storhoaks, Sask. 11-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED IMPORTED HACK- ney stallion. F. Irwin, Newdale, Man. 11-3

WEIGHT AND QUALITY—IMPORTED SHIRE mares, rising 6, by Goodby Hero and Lockinge Beechmont, heavy in foal to half brother to Tatton Dray King, rising 4, weighing 1800, sure foal getter. Mares at work all winter. Splendid opportunity to get into draft stock. \$2000 the three. E. F. Medley, Innisfail, Alta. 11-2

FARM HELP

BACHELOR FARMER WANTS HOUSEKEEPER for coming season. Reply to C. Middleton, Deepdale, Man. 9-3

WANTED—MARRIED COUPLE WITHOUT children (or don't object to one), must have some experience in farming and with horses. Apply Box 295, Assiniboia, Sask. 11-3

WANTED BY MARRIED WOMAN WITH 2 year old boy, position as housekeeper on farm; good cook, etc. Saskatchewan preferred. Apply Box 134, Bruce, Alta. 11-3

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MARRIED COUPLE to take charge of farm. Apply stating experience and wages wanted. T. K. Spence, Medora, Man. 11-2

GAS OR OIL TRACTOR OPERATOR WANTS situation, able to do repairs, used to any farm work, reference if required. State wages. H. Horsley, Elva, Man. 11-2

BOYS' CALF FEEDING COMPETITION

The calf-feeding competition held in Brandon on Thursday, March 9, was a decided improvement on last year's showing. The number of exhibits totalled thirty-three, being one less than appeared before the judges the previous year. The judges, Messrs. Spears and Giles, found it comparatively easy to select the first and second prize winners, but the placing of the remainder of the class was a difficult task. The winning steer, a grade Hereford, was an exceptionally typy steer, with a wealth of natural muscling. He was uniformly good throughout and appeared in top notch bloom. The owner and feeder, Holtby Moffat, aged 10, of Carroll, Man., has raised the standard over last year's winner fully twenty-five per cent. The second award was captured by George English, aged 12, Harding, Man., with a grade Shorthorn of an unusually promising type, having a wealth of scale, and weighing well over a 1,000 pounds. This steer was not as highly finished as the winner and was a trifle upstanding. He would hardly dress as high a percentage of high priced cuts as the winning steer. Young English was second in last year's competition, and his steer this year was an improvement on his last year's exhibit.

Third place went to Richard Leish, Barin, Sask., aged 16, on a grade Shorthorn of a very smooth conformation, but lacking in finish for the block. Fourth place went to Roy C. Bird, Carievale, Sask., age 12, for a grade Hereford heifer of unusual merit. This animal had been on the car for fifty-four hours and only arrived in the building a few hours prior to the judging. There is little doubt but that this animal would have made a very much better showing. P. E. Robinson, Millwood, age 15, was fifth with a grade Hereford. Sixth was B. Mitchell, Douglas, with a Shorthorn steer. Harry Gauld, Brandon, was seventh with a grade Aberdeen Angus. This animal was very smooth and typy but lacked finish. This heifer was donated to the Red Cross Fund, and sold for \$235. The other winners in order were as follows: 8, L. Crawford, Chater, Man. (12), grade Shorthorn; 9, H. Heineman, Neudorf, Sask., grade Angus; 10, Hugh G. Jackson, Alexander, Man. (12), grade Angus; 11, Francis N. Robinson, Millwood (12), grade Hereford; 12, Harold H. Lowes, Brandon (9), grade Angus; 13, Ed. Coxe, Douglas, Man. (11), grade Shorthorn; 14, Earl Chesley, Alexander, Man. (12), grade Hereford; 15, John A. Nevin, Chater, Man. (12), grade Shorthorn; 16, Lawrence Wishart, Portage la Prairie (13), grade Shorthorn; 17, William R. Burnett, Moose Park (16), grade Angus; 18, W. R. Murdoch, Millwood (13), grade Shorthorn; 19, W. D. Wishart, Portage la Prairie (9), grade Shorthorn; 20, Sam Heal, Chater, Man. (11), grade Angus.

Lessons from the Show

The strong feature of the showing was the comparative absence of low quality animals. While there was a marked difference between the first ten and the last ten in placing, there were very few individuals unworthy of favorable comment. The greatest lesson to the boy who competed and was not among the winning numbers was that it is absolutely essential that the right type of calf be selected to feed. It was very apparent that breeding counts, and that no amount of feed can establish muscle fibre. This latter quality can only be obtained by breeding and selection. Furthermore, it was very evident that the select few had been carefully nurtured from birth to day of competition, and were never allowed to loose their milk condition. It can confidently be predicted that these budding stockmen will all reappear next year more determined than ever to win. It is a pity that the boys could not all enjoy the counsel and direction of fathers, long experienced in the show ring. The crowd of spectators was a record one, and the policy of the Department of Agriculture and the Bankers' Association cannot be too strongly endorsed, and will prove one of the most practical ways of keeping the boy on the farm.

It is not too late to test your seed grain for germination.

SEEDS

FREE OF WILD OATS. This Cured seed is so common that many farmers think they cannot get seed that is free from them, and they are not far wrong. Clean seed is mighty scarce, but we have it. Grown from our pedigree stocks, carefully inspected in the growing crop. Thoroughly cleaned. Rigidly tested for germination and sold subject to our money back guarantee and conditions of sale. Our free catalog tells more about such seed.

HARRIS MCFAYDEN COMPANY
Farm Seed Specialists - WINNIPEG, MAN.

Guaranteed Genuine Everlasting Grimm Alfalfa

Produces plants with large branching roots which resist winter conditions. Lush, early yields other varieties, and is of better feeding value. Booklet, "How I Discovered the Grimm Alfalfa" and samples free. Will also send testimonials from patrons in your locality.

A. B. LYMAN, Grimm Alfalfa Introducer,
Alfalfadale Farm, Excelsior, Minn.

Get a Farm of Your Own

TAKE 20 YEARS TO PAY

The land will support you and pay for itself. An immense area of the most fertile land in Western Canada for sale at low prices and easy terms, ranging from \$14 to \$30 for farm lands with ample rainfall—irrigated lands from \$35. Terms—One-twentieth down, balance within twenty years. In irrigation districts, loan for farm buildings, etc., up to \$2,000, also repayable in twenty years—Interest only 6 per cent. Privilege of paying in full at any time. Here is your opportunity to increase your farm holdings by getting adjoining land, or secure your friends as neighbors. For literature and particulars apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, Gen'l Supt. of Lands,
Desk 19, Dept. of Natural Resources, C.P.R. CALGARY ALBERTA

FARM FOR SALE

320 acres fine wheat land in West Saskatchewan, 3 miles from good town, on main line of Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, 4 miles from station on C.P.R.; five grain elevators, creamery, telephone and school. 210 acres under cultivation, 60 acres ready for crop, nearly all summer-fallow, 10 acres alfalfa, balance in pasture with plenty of water. Good well at house; 6 good work horses, 3 colts, farm implements, some nearly new; seed wheat, oats, barley, good hay, everything ready to go to work with. Price \$35 per acre, which includes stock, implements, etc. It is a bargain and must be seen to be appreciated. I would prefer to sell complete, but would sell land separately if buyer so desired, but must have at least half cash, or will consider lease, if necessary, to responsible party. My health demanding special attention is my reason for selling. This ad. will not appear again, altho this offer may be open for some time. Address

J. E. PETERSON, Unity, Sask., Canada

TAYLOR'S WONDER WHEAT

This phenomenal yielding variety, developed by James Taylor of Saskatoon, after 20 years of careful selecting, gave a yield of 62 bushels to the acre at the University of Saskatchewan Experimental Farm last year—by far the heaviest yield of the scores of wheat varieties tested. We are now offering samples of this wheat to the public in small quantities. Full line of field and garden seeds. Cypher's Incubators. Poultry Supplies.

SPEERS-MIGHTON CO.

238 First Ave., Saskatoon



J. H.

Graham

I have on hand a choice lot of young Percheron, Belgian and Hackney Stallions. Liberal terms. See me during Winter Fair week. I can save you money.

Barn, Ave. G and 21st St. SASKATOON Phone 3221 SASK.



FOR SALE—Everything from an apple tree to a strawberry plant—shade, nut, ornamental and evergreen trees, ornamental shrubs and vines, roses, hardy flowering plants, bulbs, asparagus, etc. Catalogue free. Silver Black Foxes.

Downham Bros., Nurserymen
Box M., Strathroy, Ont.

A CORRECTION

A testimonial published on the classified page from Mr. James Strang, Baldu, Man., has led some of our readers to believe that he is sold out of this year's supply of rye grass seed. Mr. Strang's testimonial referred to his sales in the spring of 1915. He reports a good stock on hand for sale now.

Plows and Plowing

Continued from Page 8

manner because the man on the seat cannot be bothered to adjust it. I saw a plow cutting 38 inches instead of 28 inches and the front furrow was cutting 25 inches. Was that the fault of the implement? The weeds were 4½ feet high and it was a case of cut and cover but not plowing. Just a waste of time.

Adjustments of the Plow

The original set of a plow, or the proper adjustment of its point, share and beam is given by the maker. Each time the plow is sharpened the blacksmith is depended upon to return this set to the plow. The suction of a plow is usually measured as the width of opening between the landside and a straightedge laid upon it when the plow is bottom side up. It is usually 1-5th of an inch, but may vary slightly. It may also be described as the amount the point is turned down to secure

one horse on the plowing. The remedy lies in plowing tandem, it is easier for the horses and gives good results. (4) Bail support. This seems a small matter, but experts often go on long trips (which the farmer must eventually pay for) just to move a bail support a few inches. It may have slipped on the frame, and if so, it allows one plow to go too deep or too shallow, depending whether it has moved forward or back. (5) Sprung beam will also cause trouble. By setting the plow to "float" in stony ground it may be prevented. The set screw on the foot lift attachment is where this adjustment is made.

After reading this probably a great many farmers will say, "We know all these things." Perhaps you do, but do you take the trouble to adjust your plow properly so that it will do the very best plowing, for no other kind is good enough if results are looked for! In closing, a word about striking out a land or "feering." We often see a man sitting a gang plow, just drive in and open up the field in a slipshop manner, and



Fairbanks Morse 15-30 Oil Tractor plowing sod.

penetration. Some bearing must be given at the wing of the share in walking plows to carry the downward pressure of the furrow. It is usually 1 to 1½ inches, more being required for soft mellow soils than for hard firm soils. A gang plow has practically no bearing as the plow is supported from above. There is a great difference of opinion as to where a coulter should be set. It varies with conditions. It is generally set to clear the shin of the plow and outside the landside ¼ to ½ of an inch. When manure or rubbish has to be plowed under it should be set well ahead to give clearance. In stony ground it is well to set it ahead and down almost to the bottom of the furrow so that if it strikes a stone the plow will rise, thus saving the point of the share.

Some plows can only be made to scour with difficulty. When the plow is at fault poor scouring may be due to one of several things:—(1) Poor temper, which means that the share and mold-board are not hard enough to take a good polish. They should be so hard that a file won't scratch them. (2) Poor grinding. Sometimes hollows have been ground in the mold-board, over which the furrow slice passes so lightly that there is not enough pressure to cause it to scour. This may be tested when buying the plow by carrying the tips of the fingers up the mold-board quickly in the direction that the soil moves. (3) Poor fitting. When the joint between the share and the mold-board is not smooth the share can easily be shimmed up. (4) The edge of the share may not be level, making a low spot back of the cutting edge. This is usually caused by a warped share. (5) Or finally, the trouble may be poor setting of the plow, which has already been referred to.

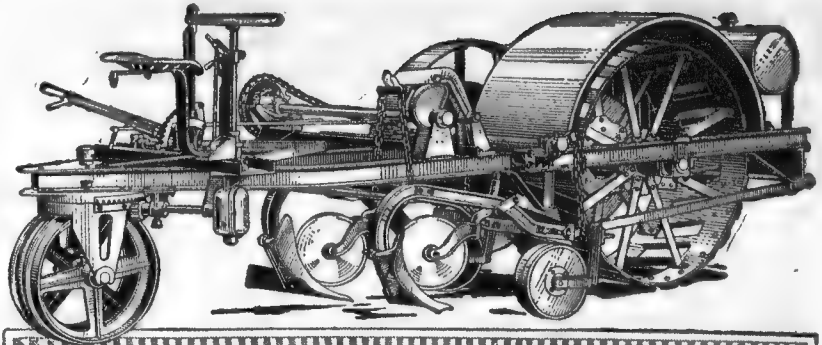
Very often unmatched furrows are seen in plowed fields. This may be due to the following causes: (1) Front plow may be cutting too wide. This can be remedied by giving the front furrow wheel more or less "lead" as desired, or the coulter may require adjusting. (2) Plows not cutting the same depth. This can be easily remedied by the levers unless one plow has more suction than another or is otherwise out of adjustment. (3) Side Draft. If the plow is being pulled at an angle one furrow will be thrown too far. It is practically impossible to plow with 4 horses abreast and not have side draft without putting

later on we see this same man spending half a day finishing up the end. Again we see a fine long row of weeds where the ground has been left unplowed. We must begin right so that all the land will be turned over. Suppose we want to plow 5 inches deep. Set the plow to cut 3 inches, and having set up poles drive straight up the field throwing out two furrows. Then "haw" round and throw out another two, leaving as little unplowed as possible. Now turn round and throw back these furrows by "geeing" round at the same time plowing 2 inches deeper. All the ground now is plowed 5 inches deep, the weeds are all cut and the crown is level. Let us take a greater interest and pride in plowing, and whenever possible establish a plowing match in your district. Make it a live affair, not to find out the best plowman in your district but to interest the boys, improve the plowing, and consequently the crops, and help along yourselves and the cause of better agriculture.

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Any fine day now the seeders should be carefully looked over. Grain boxes should be cleaned out. It will pay to take all discs off and clean the bearings, packing these with good grease before replacing and making sure the oil holes are open.



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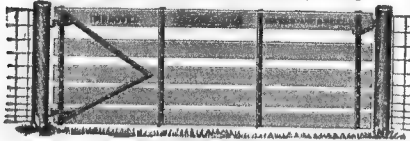
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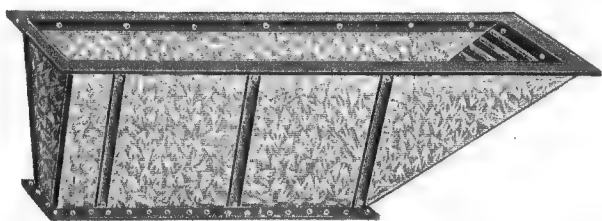
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"Hybrid" Ticket Suspended

Grain Commission Rule on New Storage Tickets and Retain Maximum Storage Charges for Present Year

The board of Grain Commissioners held sessions in Winnipeg last week to deal with the questions of country elevator tariffs, the country elevator "hybrid" ticket, the use of portable car loaders, the establishment of a board of appeal, and other questions of lesser importance. The Canadian Council of Agriculture was also in session in Winnipeg, and all the farmers' associations and farmers' grain and elevator companies were strongly represented at the sessions of the Grain Commission. A pretty lively discussion took place on the country elevator tariff and the storage tickets marked, "Subject to grade and dockage." All the farmers' companies took very strong objection to the use of this storage ticket in the country elevators, because it was supposed to give the same benefits as special binning, where in reality it did not give any such protection but allowed the elevators to charge the farmer for services which he did not receive. This system of storage tickets is not authorized by the Canada Grain

interest of the farmers the grain should be either special binned or stored to grade. The "hybrid" ticket did neither, and did not give the protection nor the satisfaction of either of the other two systems.

The chief defenders of the "hybrid" ticket were F. O. Fowler, of the North-West Grain Dealers' Association; W. H. McWilliams, of the Canadian Elevator Co., and W. A. Kneeland, of the British America Elevator Co. Their chief contention was that their business was done honestly and that no advantage was taken of the farmers by means of this hybrid trick, but that it was really an advantage to the farmer. Mr. Fowler said that, as a general thing, the farmer and the elevator man got together and agreed on the grade, and that this ticket was giving good satisfaction.

Farmers Not Informed

J. B. Musselman, secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, said that a great many farmers who received these tickets did not un-



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derstand them and actually thought that their grain was being held in store for them.

Act, but has come into use thru a ruling of the board of Grain Commissioners since September 1, 1914. C. A. Dunning, manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co.; C. Rice-Jones, manager of the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Co., and J. R. Murray, manager of The Grain Growers' Grain Co., were the chief opponents of the ticket known as "Subject to grade and dockage." This storage ticket when used provides that the elevator operator shall take a sample from every wagon load of grain delivered at the elevator until he has a carload. He is then supposed to mix these samples and keep them in a box the same as for special binning, and from this a sample is to be sent to the chief inspector at Winnipeg to establish the grade.

The "Hybrid" Disadvantages

Mr. Dunning pointed out that as a matter of fact very few of these samples were sent to the chief inspector, and the chief inspector, Mr. Serles, who was present at the meeting, said that he did not receive very many of such samples. Yet the line elevators are doing a great deal of business on this ticket, which has come to be known as the "hybrid" ticket. It was supposed to give the farmer the advantage and the protection of special binning, yet by use of this ticket the elevator operator could quite legally sell the car as soon as it was stored in his elevator, and even after it was sold he still had the right to charge the owner storage and interest on any money advanced from the time that the grain was taken into the elevator until the farmer gave orders to have it sold. Mr. Dunning pointed out that in the elevators of his company the grain was actually special binned, and the very identical grain was held until the farmer ordered it sold, whereas under this "hybrid" ticket the farmer might think he was holding his grain when in reality it had already been placed upon the market by the elevator company with whom it was stored.

Mr. Murray maintained that in the

derstand them and actually thought that their grain was being held in store for them.

J. A. Maharg, president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, was very much opposed to the practice of selling grain held on a storage ticket unless the owner gave his consent to the sale. He declared that the whole principle was vicious.

R. McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, supported Mr. Maharg's view, and Chair-

HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS

We have a very large volume of correspondence in The Guide office dealing with a very wide range of subjects, and if our readers will bear in mind the following facts they will be able to facilitate the work in The Guide office and also receive more prompt attention to their letters.

In The Guide office there are various departments all in charge of different people, such as the advertising department, the book department, the subscription department, the inquiry department and several others. When writing your letters please deal with only one subject in each letter. If you deal with several subjects in the same letter this letter has to be passed around to the various departments, is more liable to be lost and is absolutely certain not to have such prompt attention. If when you send in your subscription you wish to ask a question and also to send a letter for publication the proper way to do is to write them on three separate sheets of paper exactly as the there were three separate letters and address them each to the proper department. Mail them in one envelope. We get as high as 300 and 400 letters per day in our office. The mail is opened by the clerks and sorted and distributed to the various departments and each of the three letters would thus get prompt attention. If our readers will follow this simple suggestion it will save us a lot of time and enable us to give better service.

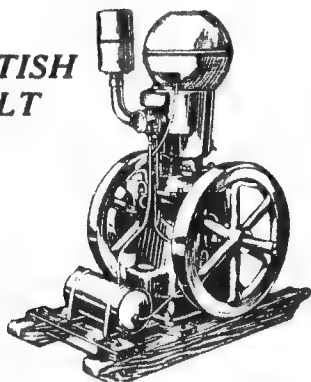
Another request we would make is that our correspondents write only on one side of the paper, and this is a rule which should be followed in writing to any business institution.

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man Magill gave a ruling that after May 1 and until August 31, the ticket known as "subject to grade and dockage," and otherwise known as the "hybrid" ticket, will be suspended. During that time, however, the board of Grain Commissioners will receive applications for the renewal of the ticket, such applications to be accompanied by a full statement of the reasons as to why the ticket should be renewed. The board, by suspending the ticket, did not condemn it, and did not admit that the case against it was fully proven.

Country Elevator Tariffs

The present maximum tariff for country elevators fixed by the board of Grain Commissioners is 1½ cents per bushel. The fact that many of the line elevator companies are charging only 1½ cents, particularly those companies that are making use of the "hybrid" storage ticket brought this matter up for discussion before the Grain Commission. The chairman of the commission said that they had investigated these charges very thoroughly and found that about 65 per cent. of the elevators in the three provinces were charging less than the maximum allowed under the act.

J. L. Brown, of Pilot Mound, Man.; F. J. Collyer, of Welwyn, Sask., and a representative from Manitou, pointed out that they could not operate their elevators at less than a rate of 1½ cents per bushel, but that their elevators were necessary in order to regulate the prices charged at their local points. The Alberta Pacific Elevator Co. was represented, as well as other line companies, and they agreed to open their books to the commission for inspection as to the cost of handling the grain thru the country elevators.

At the conclusion of the discussion Chairman Magill, on behalf of the board, gave a ruling that until the end of the present year, which would be August 31, the maximum of 1½ cents per bushel would not be altered. This would mean that any company could charge any price they pleased for handling grain thru country elevators, provided that charge was not greater than 1½ cents per bushel. If, however, any company owning a line of elevators charged less than 1½ cents at any one elevator, the board ruled that the same rate must be put into effect at every elevator owned and operated by the company. He also stated that at the very first complaint received that any elevator company was discriminating in the charges at their various points, the commission would take prompt action.

Board of Appeal Requested

The Canadian Council of Agriculture appeared before the Grain Commissioners and asked for the establishment of a permanent board of appeal to take the place of the present survey board, so that it would be possible to have a real and satisfactory check upon the present grading system. The following memo was presented to the board from the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and was concurred in by J. A. Maharg, president of the Canadian Council:

We do not think that the needs for a board of appeal would be met by representatives nominated by the Grain Growers' Association being placed on the existing survey board even should the board of trade of the city of Winnipeg or the ministers of agriculture of the different provinces consent to nominate representatives chosen by the Grain Growers' Association, for the reason that a board of appeal in addition to being a final court of review on cases appealed from the decision of the inspectors, should be charged with making rules under which all grain "other than statutory grades" must be graded. Any appointments made to the existing survey boards would not only have to be residents of Winnipeg, but must have some other occupation on the Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, so as to be always available to be called upon to review all appealed cases, and in that case would not insure the confidence of all shippers any more than the existing survey board does and cannot be expected to discharge the function that should properly belong to a board of appeal.

We do not think it would be desir-

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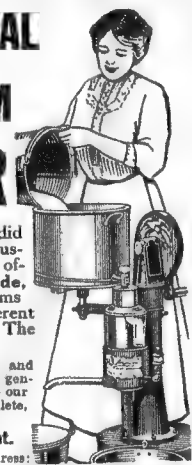
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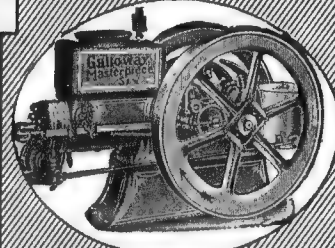
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If ordered together we send both machines for only \$13.90 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man., and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water, double walls, dead air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg testers—ready to use when you get them. Ten year guarantee—30 days trial. Incubators finished in natural colors showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used—not painted to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money—it pays to investigate before you buy. Remember our price of \$13.90 is for both Incubator and Brooder and covers freight and duty charges. Send for FREE catalog today, or send in your order and save time.

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO. Box 238, RACINE, WISCONSIN, U. S. A.

able to continue the present survey board in Winnipeg if a properly constituted board of appeal was created.

We consequently recommend that the existing survey board, the standard board at Winnipeg, should be dispensed with and a board of appeal created in their stead, as all eastbound grain would be subject to review at Winnipeg, and the volume of grain westbound for export is yet limited and probably will be for some time. It would, therefore, seem that there is no great need for a change in Calgary at present, as only westbound grain would be affected, but arrangement should be made that an appeal board could be established as soon as the volume of westbound grain would warrant.

It is our opinion that a board of appeal for the eastbound grain should be located in Winnipeg. That an independent sampling bureau should be established, which would, under the supervision of the board of appeal, secure samples of grain from cars in the Winnipeg yards at the same time as samples are secured by the inspection department, that the board of appeal would make arrangements for those samples to be delivered to the commission house or consignee, to whose order and advice that car was shipped. If the grading of the inspector was not satisfactory to the party acting for the shipper, he could immediately demand a re-inspection and if still unsatisfactory, make an appeal to the appeal board. We think that all these matters could be more satisfactorily carried out at Winnipeg, where all the machinery for marketing grain is provided, than if the board of appeal was located in Fort William. The short time that elapses between inspection at Winnipeg and unloading at the lake front makes it necessary that any appeal from the decision of the inspector should be taken quickly, and only in cases where a difference existed between the sample taken by the inspector from the car and the sample of the sampling bureau from the same car, would it be necessary to have the car re-sampled, which could be done at Fort William. Such cases would most likely be rare.

Power of Board

We are decidedly of the opinion that such board of appeal should be given authority to decide such questions as rejecting wild oats and other matter, the percentage of moisture required to cause grain to be graded no grade, and also be afforded facility for making milling tests of bleached wheat or grain exposed to weather conditions, so as to determine its intrinsic value for milling purposes and to what grade it should belong. The unusual dissatisfaction existing among growers with inspection on this season's crop seems to arise largely from the arbitrary use made by the inspector of the discretionary power conferred on him by the Canada Grain Act. This condition seems to demand the creating of a board, such as the proposed board of appeal, to whom the discretionary power now exercised by the inspector could be transferred, and entrusted with the duties of making rules to govern the inspector in grading "out of condition" and "off grade" grain.

If the proposed board of appeal would only deal with samples it is doubtful if it would be very much improvement on the present survey board. We are of the opinion that a board of appeal should consist of three members possessing the same qualifications as grain inspectors, and in addition have the qualification of studying different types of wheat, make milling tests of different types and different conditions of grain, and that they should be paid a fixed salary rather than fees. The board of appeal should be held responsible and report to the body creating it, whether that should be the board of Grain Commissioners depends on the extent to which the inspection department is under the control or direction of the board of Grain Commissioners.

We are of the opinion that in order to make the board of appeal effective or rather an effective check on the work of the inspector, they must each receive their appointment from and be responsible to different bodies.

The cost of maintaining the board of appeal should be defrayed by a fee by the party demanding the appeal. We

are quoting the following from the report of the inspector of grain in Minneapolis. The earnings and expenses for the boards of grain appeal for the crop year ending August 31, 1914, were as follows:

Minneapolis—
Earnings\$20,284.00
Expenses 11,118.63
Gain 9,165.37

Duluth—
Earnings 9,090.00
Expenses 11,769.14
Loss 2,679.14

The cheapness of the present survey board does not seem to be a valid reason for its continuance. The opinion among grain growers is that it costs more than it is worth, and we have ground to believe that the fee that is now paid for a survey is sufficient to defray the expenses of a board of appeal constituted so as to gain public confidence.

Board Will Investigate

At the conclusion of the case Dr. Magill stated that the whole matter would be very fully gone into. No change can be made without amendments to the Grain Act, and these amendments cannot be secured at this session of parliament, so that there will be all the present grain season through which to investigate and secure data.

Portable Elevators

The John Deere Plow Company appeared before the board with a request that the railways permit the use of portable elevators for loading cars either from wagons or granaries. The representatives of the railway companies were present, and stated that they allowed these elevators to be used by farmers or by a group of farmers, but when they were used by track buyers and commission houses it was a different matter, as the elevator companies who had erected houses at the various stations were entitled to some consideration. D. C. Coleman, for the Canadian Pacific Railway, filed a copy of the agreement under which the portable elevators were used.

Chairman Magill stated that there was nothing in the Grain Act about portable elevators, and that if the grain trade wished to use these elevators they should file with the commission an application for an amendment to the Grain Act, and such application should include a sketch of the proposed amendment to the act.

Order your supply of formalin or blue-stone now and make it a point not to sow any seed this spring without first of all treating it for smut.

Oil is cheap machinery.

5,000 FACTS ABOUT CANADA

The public will welcome the new issue for 1916 of "5,000 Facts About Canada," the popular and valuable cyclopedia of Canadian dates, compiled by Frank Yeigh, of Toronto, the well-known writer and lecturer on the Dominion. No up-to-date and intelligent Canadian can afford to be without this "hardy annual," which is a revelation in concrete form of the wonderful growth of our country in a single year, despite war conditions; indeed, it circulates all over the world, and as such is a splendid advertisement. The chapter of "War Facts" is, by the way, both timely and illuminating. Fifty other chapters are devoted alphabetically to every phase of our national life, from Agriculture to the Yukon, while several sketch maps are of high value. This index will give you a striking idea of the wide range of contents in this unique Cyclopedia of Canada: Advantages, Agricultural, Alberta, Area, Banking, British Columbia, Building, Canals, Consuls, Cities, Climate, C.N.R., Coal, C.P.R., Customs Revenue, Dairy, Education, Electrical Development, Financial, Fisheries, Forestry, Forest Reserves, G.T.R., Immigration, Indians, Insurance, Labor, Livestock, Manitoba, Manufacturing, Maps, Marine and Canals, Maritime Provinces, Militia and Defence, Mining, Miscellaneous, Montreal, Mountains, National Parks, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Peace River, Population, Post-offices, Prince Edward Island, Provinces, Pulpwood, Quebec, Railways, Religions, Saskatchewan, Scenery, Telephones, Telegraphs, Temperance, Timber, Toronto, Trade, United Kingdom Trade, United States Trade, Vancouver and Victoria, War Facts, Water Powers, etc., Western Canada, Wheat, Winnipeg, Year's Story in Nutshell, Yukon. We will send a copy of this valuable book to any address for 25 cents post-paid.—Book Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Values Extraordinary!

Behind this advertisement stands the entire organization of this firm as a guarantee that you will be satisfied.

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10% Discount for
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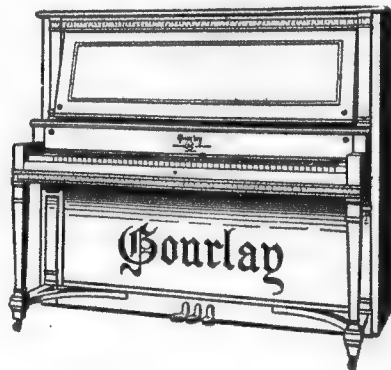
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A slight overstock of used pianos—and we are able to make this rare offer—pianos of reputable construction, slightly used, but in splendid condition, at extraordinarily low prices.

The low prices, easy terms, and fine quality of these instruments will insure a quick sale. Order yours now. Remember every piano is guaranteed to give satisfaction.



BUY NOW - Select from this List

McMILLAN—Slightly used piano of our own make, is strictly high grade in every detail. It's use has not impaired its tone action or appearance, and it cannot be told from new. **\$265**
Sale Price

HEINTZMAN & COMPANY—Handsome upright piano in burr walnut. This piano is the style which is called Grand in upright form, and is in every way just as good as when new. **\$275**
Sale Price

GOURLAY—Nearly new Gourelay upright piano in rich walnut case, simple style but one of the most popular in the catalogue. Is of medium size, and possesses the sweetest, purest tone that will satisfy the most exacting musician. **\$295**
Sale Price

GOURLAY—New Grand Scale Gourelay in mahogany case, Colonial style, without carving; is one of our most expensive styles, and though used for a few years has been well cared for and is as good as new. **\$300**
Sale Price

GOURLAY—Louis XV New Grand Scale Gourelay, in richly figured mahogany case, is on our warehouse floor beside a new piano of the same style and you cannot tell the difference. **\$325**
Sale Price

COLUMBUS—Small cottage upright piano in mahogany case, without carving, up-to-date design. Has ivory and ebony keys and three pedals, etc. **\$155**
Sale Price

HEINTZMAN & COMPANY—Cabinet Grand upright piano by Heintzman & Company, Toronto, in ebonyized case, without carving. This piano was taken in exchange for a Gourelay player piano, has been thoroughly repaired and is in perfect order. **\$215**
Sale Price

DOMINION—Very handsome Cabinet Grand upright piano, is in ornate rich dark mahogany finish. Has been reconstructed in our repair factory, and is in as good condition as when new. **\$215**
Sale Price

WILLIAMS—Cabinet Grand upright piano, made by R. S. Williams Co., Toronto, in handsome walnut case, with Boston fall board, three pedals, ivory and ebony keys, etc. **\$225**
Sale Price

WHALEY & ROYCE—Handsome walnut upright piano by Whaley & Royce, Toronto. This piano is made with case which is separable, that is it comes apart and is put together again easily, when such is necessary because of narrow stairway or passage. **\$225**
Sale Price

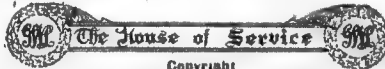
CABLE—Cabinet Grand upright piano by Fayette S. Cable, Chicago, in very handsome Louis XV design. This piano is modern in style, and has been very slightly used. **\$235**
Sale Price

HARDMAN—Seven and one-third octave upright piano, made by Hardman, New York, in mahogany case, with plain panels, ivory and ebony keys. This is a very fine tone piano, that has been thoroughly repaired and is in splendid order. **\$245**
Sale Price

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TORONTO, Ont.



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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The "Bissell" Double Action Disk

is a two-in-one Implement. This Harrow is both In-throw and Out-throw. By hitching 4, 6 or 8 of the Bissell Disk Harrows together in a group, you can have a double action outfit for Engine power and disking on a large scale. The gangs are flexible on the Bissell Harrow and are not too long to fit the hollows made by heavy Engine Drive Wheels.

These same Harrows may be used for double action or single disking with horses.

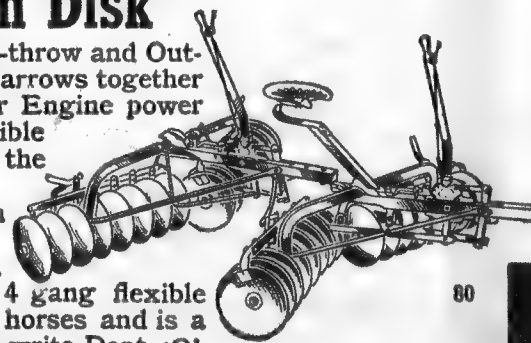
The "Bissell" will make a proper seed bed for you.

Another Bissell special is a 28 plate wide sweep, 4 gang flexible Harrow covering 14 ft. It is nicely handled with 6 horses and is a favorite with many farmers. For further particulars write Dept. 'O'

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80

Pull Stumps The Easy, Practical Way

Clear your land the KIRSTIN way—the quick, easy, sensible, economical way—the way that has proven practical under all conditions. One man handles and operates the KIRSTIN—NO HORSES REQUIRED. And yet it is easier for a man to use the KIRSTIN—it is LESS and EASIER WORK than with any other Puller or by any other method. The improved double leverage KIRSTIN, the new short lever model, stands the extreme tests of the very hardest stump pulling. The KIRSTIN'S wonderful compound leverage principle makes any man master of the tough stumps anywhere. In addition to its practically unlimited power, the KIRSTIN

With a KIRSTIN you can easily pull stumps fast enough to keep your team busy dragging them away



Changes Speed While Pulling a Stump

No other stump puller at any price contains a similar device. With other machines you keep pulling at the same rate of speed even after the stump has broken loose and the hard pull is over. This is a big waste of time that the KIRSTIN Multiple Speed-Changing feature entirely overcomes.

The Quick-Detachable connections also mean a big saving of time. Furthermore, with the KIRSTIN you can

Clear Over An Acre From One Anchor

No time lost in having to re-set machine for every stump—no unwinding cables from a heavy drum—no driving round and round—no wasted time or effort at all. Just a steady, easy, back-and-forth movement of the KIRSTIN lever brings stumps out quick and easy. Small trees, hedges, brush, etc., can be pulled in bunches. The KIRSTIN gives you unlimited power. It also has surplus strength in every part—and the right speed for every need. If you have any stumps on your farm

You Need a KIRSTIN

Why the KIRSTIN? Because the KIRSTIN is the simplest, most practical, most efficient land clearing device ever invented. Lowest first cost—lowest in cost of operation. It weighs much less than any other, is a great deal stronger, and is covered by

The KIRSTIN Iron-Clad Guarantee

You cannot afford to start to clear your land before you get the KIRSTIN Catalogue. This will be sent you FREE and contains facts about the KIRSTIN Puller, the KIRSTIN Service Bureau and other invaluable land clearing information. We'll also send you ABSOLUTE PROOF that the KIRSTIN is and does all we claim. Try a KIRSTIN on your land—prove its value to yourself. Write today—now—for full details.

Agents Wanted.

A. J. KIRSTIN CANADIAN CO.
5506 DENNIS ST., SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT.

Horse or Tractor Power?

Continued from Page 7

conditions; it is easily put out of commission by vibration or concussion and altho rated to deliver a certain horse power at the draw bar, does not do so unless it is on firm ground. When a horse gets on soft ground we excuse him from delivering power at the traces and let him get himself out; when the tractor gets into a similar position it digs itself in deeper and uses all its power to sink itself further into the ground. The tractor fails in handiness; it rapidly depreciates; it does not reproduce itself; its use upon the land tends to impair the mechanical condition of the soil, and it is very hurtful to roads; the necessary fuel supply has to be bought for cash and is very uncertain in price.

After examining the demerits of both animal and mechanical tractive power it is plain that there is plenty of room for improvement. The fact should be borne in mind that tractive power is a big expense in farm operation; some authorities, notably the Minnesota Station, have figured it at 40 per cent. of the total cost of operating a farm. On small farms, where a proportionately large number of horses are kept or a big tractor, it is higher, on farms where the acreage is large in proportion to the horse power used for the work done or returns, it is usually smaller.

Horse breeders should recognize that much of the argument for tractors lies in the fact of extravagant use of, or unwise use of, horses; in the fact that horse power expense is so often out of proportion to the work accomplished. This is due to a failure to appreciate the cost of keeping idle horse power, to a disinclination to put horses on an absolute business basis, to a general low average of efficiency in doing farm work with horses, due to the horses lacking in ability to do the work with 100 per cent. efficiency, and to the driver being willing to do less than a full day's work after a full day's expense has been expended upon horse power. When comparisons are made they are generally as between a thoroughly efficient tractor and horse power of average efficiency.

Deciding on the Motive Power

In our present state of indifferent use of horse power and disregard for the cost of it on the one hand, and on the other the obvious deficiencies of mechanical traction, the choice of power used must be determined by individual conditions rather than by the unquestioned advantages of one power or the other for all kinds of work. Very apparently there is a place for mechanical traction on many farms, but it is just as apparent that tractors cannot supersede horses as the universal farm motive force. Perhaps the place the tractor should take is already conceded to it and possibly we expect more than it will be able to give. In one branch of farming operations mechanical power easily has a superiority over animal and that is for light road work. We have seen automobiles, by sheer efficiency, take the place of horses for pleasure driving and for passenger conveyance, and we have been ready to concede to the mechanical tractor the probability that it could as readily take the place of horse power at farm work. Perhaps it may. In some aspects of farm work it may be able to demonstrate its superiority as it has in speed upon the road, and if that time ever comes we shall see a remarkable falling off in sentiment favorable to horses. For the immediate future, however, horse breeders may keep their advantage by methods of farm management that will tend to keep down the cost of horse power and keep up its efficiency. Some of these methods are:

- A close relationship between the horses kept and the work to be done.
- An increase in horse efficiency by raising the standard of work horses, and adapting machinery and work to the horse power available.
- A careful distribution of work thruout the year.
- The practice of economy in feeding and care.
- The keeping for farm work the



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It's your guarantee that every can of Canada Paint is full measure, pure, durable, economical, full value and must be satisfactory. The highest grade materials and the skill of paint experts combine to make

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CANADA PAINT CO., LIMITED,
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"C. P. Coach Colors" give a durable finish.

Meco ENGINES



Cut Your Power Cost

In initial outlay and later upkeep **MECO ENGINES** are the last word in gas engine economy: they are designed to save you fuel, trouble and repair bills—and they do it.

The **MECO** is a strictly high grade engine, built of the best material by the best mechanics. It is 4-cycle, water cooled, with jump spark ignition, centre fire spark plug in cylinder head, and speed regulator which enables operator to change speed while engine is running. The engine shown below is our regular gasoline engine. Cash Price, complete ready for work. Made in six sizes.

2 H.P. \$ 58.00	3 H.P. \$ 87.00
4 H.P. 116.00	6 H.P. 174.00
8 H.P. 232.00	12 H.P. 348.00

F.O.B. Winnipeg

The John Stevens Company, Ltd.
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Separate bed, cylinder, cylinder head and water hopper. This adds strength to main bearings and lets you renew any of the parts necessary without having to buy a new engine.

\$29.00 Per Horse Power



dual purpose animal, the brood mare.

When these methods are practiced and so reduce horse power costs, much of the weight of objection against animal traction will have been removed, and it is to the advantage of every man who pretends to operate a farm to keep down power expenses. It may be good for horse breeders to see horse raising on the increase, but in the final analysis the only thing that helps horse breeding is the economical use of horse power, that is horse power efficiency. We owe much to the horse, and we must not think we can discharge our obligations or render scant justice by indulging in sentimental considerations. The horse, like most other things in this practical world, is best treated when he is given the opportunity to stand upon his own merits.

TO SAVE THE WHEAT

The following is the amendment to the railway act passed at Ottawa two weeks ago to relieve the congestion and save the wheat now piled on the ground and exposed to the weather:—

"His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The Railway Act, chapter thirty-seven of the Revised Statutes, 1906, is amended by inserting the following section immediately after section three hundred and seventeen thereof:—

"317A. If the company is unable or fails to provide sufficient facilities for the movement of grain from the Western Provinces to the elevators at the head of Lake Superior, or to destinations east thereof, after the close of navigation on the Great Lakes and before the next harvest, and grain in certain sections or districts cannot by reason thereof be marketed, the Board may require the said company to furnish all facilities within its powers for the carriage of such grain in such sections or districts to any intermediate point or points of interchange, with another company or any terminal elevator, and there to make delivery thereof to such other company or companies or to such elevator for carriage by such other company or companies as the Board may direct; and the Board may require such other company or companies to transport such grain and supply the necessary cars and engines therefor, and the rates lawfully published and filed by the company in default and obtaining on its route shall apply over the joint route or routes so directed and shall be apportioned between the companies as the Board may direct."

A Farm Implement Shed

Continued from Page 8

the wall, carrying them 6 inches above ground and down to within 6 inches of the bottom of the footing. Support the forms well from the ground. Then fill with concrete mixed one of cement to five of gravel. Be sure the gravel is free from top soil, is not too fine, and is well mixed. Set the 20 anchor bolts in the concrete, leaving them projecting above sufficiently to go thru the 2x4 sill and to be fastened with a nut and double washers. Make a good foundation about 24 inches square for the 6x6 post between the sliding doors. Put a 2-inch dowel about 6 inches into the concrete and about 4 inches into the bottom of the post.

Cinders or ashes make a good floor after they are well tramped down. If they are not easily procured, gravel could be used. The floor should be raised up 2 or 3 inches higher than the ground outside, so that it will remain dry. The work bench is shown in this shed for the purpose of having it handy for repairs. The workshop proper should preferably be a separate building, where there would be less fire risk. The doors are built with a 2-inch frame rabbeted 1/4 inch for the V-joint; the central rails are 1 inch by 6 inches and are mortised into the stiles. The swinging doors have their hinges bolted to the 2 pieces of 2x6 studding, which are covered with a piece of shiplap and then by the 1x6 casing. Hooks and eyes are specified for all the hinged doors to hold them open or shut. There is nothing harder on a door than allowing it to swing in the wind.

Some Hot Day Next Summer You'll Long for Such a Power to Save Your Horses

The weather is never too hot for a Grain Growers' Special Tractor—it's ready for work early and late the year round. It eats nothing when it's not at work. It burns gasoline, kerosene or distillate and with reasonable care and reasonably intelligent handling cuts down expenses and increases profits. It's a general purpose outfit for use on the land or around the barn.



An
Ideal
Power
in the
Field or
on the
Belt

Handy
One-
Man
Outfit
to Plow
Your
Land

One Man and the Grain Growers' Special Turning Four Furrows With Ease

INDICATED HORSE-POWER—On belt, 24; on draw bar, 12. Guaranteed to do the work of 8 good horses in the field.

SPEEDS—Two forward and one reverse, both forward speeds direct, 4 1/2 and 3 1/2 miles per hour.

WEIGHT—Tractor alone 6,700 lbs.; steering device 220 lbs.

LENGTH—Total, 15 ft. 9 ins.; wheel base, 10 ft. 6 ins.

WIDTH—7 ft. 7 ins.

WHEELS—Three; main drive, 63 inches diameter, 20 inch face; land wheel (with drive clutch) 63 inches diameter, 8 inch face; front wheel 36 inches diameter, 8 inch face.

MOTOR—Horizontal opposed type; two cylinders, four cycle stroke; bore of cylinders 4 inches, stroke of cylinders 8 inches; governor, enclosed; fly ball type; magneto of high tension type, no batteries.

PRICE—F.O.B. Winnipeg, complete with patent steering device. **\$1200.00**

Our Power Farming Catalog gives particulars about machines that can be used to advantage with this medium sized tractor.

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Before you buy Power Farming Equipment, write us for particulars about Discs, Drills, Plows, Cultivators, Separators, etc.

Rural Municipalities Endorse GOPHERCIDE

(SOLUBLE STRYCHNINE)

We received your Gophercide and are well satisfied with it. Kindly send us by parcel post \$175.00 worth, mailed and divided as follows: (Directions to ship to five addresses). Kindly send first mail if possible, and oblige. Yours truly,
Rural Municipality of Flowerly Plain No. 33,
Harvey Mackenzie, Clerk.

Municipal and co-operative efforts to stamp out the gopher pest have given most satisfactory results where Gophercide has been used.

It dissolves freely in water, without acid or vinegar, and so is very easy to prepare. It soaks right into the wheat, and so retains its killing power even after exposure. The bitter taste of its strychnine base has been entirely overcome, so the gophers eat it readily. The deadliness of the strychnine is retained, so it makes short work of the gophers.

Though the ingredients of Gophercide now cost us 100% more than before the War, we have only increased the price by one-fifth—to 60c. per single package—59c. in lots of 5—58c. in lots of 10—55c. in lots of 25. On larger quantities get prices from your druggist, or our nearest Branch.

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED, MONTREAL.

Western Branches: Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Nelson, Vancouver, Victoria.



Clydesdales, Hackneys Shorthorns, Yorkshires

I have a fresh importation of Clydesdale and Hackney Stallions from Scotland, will reach Carberry the end of February, all high-class horses. Have also a few Canadian-bred and others from former importations; also a few mares, mostly imported, and in foal. For Sale.
All Shorthorn Bulls over a year old sold, except one imported 3-year-old; but some fine calves under the year, and females of all ages For Sale.
Some fine Yorkshire Sows left, all from imported stock and of the best breeding; most of the Sows due to farrow in Spring. Others younger not bred. I am selling out the whole lot and it is not often an opportunity occurs to get such a selection.

JOHN GRAHAM, CARBERRY, MAN.

Branch Stable at Three Hills, Alberta.

HOLLAND-CANADA MORTGAGE COMPANY

Curry Bldg., Winnipeg

Money To Loan

ON

Improved Farm Property

LOWEST CURRENT RATES

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NEW COAL OIL LIGHT

Beats Electric or Gasoline

10 DAYS FREE
Send No Money

We don't ask you to pay a cent until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home ten days—we even pay transportation charges. You may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied after putting it to every possible test 10 nights. You can't lose a cent. We want to prove to you that it makes an ordinary oil lamp look like a candle; beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Lights and is put out like old oil lamp. Tests by Government and 33 leading Universities show it **BURNS 70 Hours On ONE GALLON** common Coal Oil (kerosene), and gives more than twice as much light as the best round wick open flame lamps. No odor, smoke or noise; simple, clean, no pressure, won't explode. Several million people already enjoying this powerful, white steady light, nearest to sunlight. It's **GUARANTEED**.

Get One FREE We want one user in each locality to whom we can refer customers. Be the first and get our special introductory offer under which you get your own lamp **FREE** for showing it to a few neighbors and sending in their orders. Write quick for beautifully illustrated **FREE** Book and get full particulars. Address nearest office

MANTLE LAMP COMPANY, 1329 Aladdin Building
Largest Coal Oil Mantle Lamp House in the World
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Get FREE Book **Won Gold Medal**

Men with Rigs or Autos Make \$300 a Month

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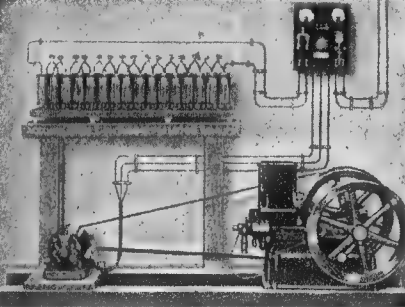
Without any sales experience, yes even without capital, you can make a big success by placing the Aladdin on trial. If you haven't capital we will help you with our liberal credit plan.

Every home wants and needs this wonderful light, that from half the usual amount of oil produces the brightest, mellowest light obtainable. To sell the Aladdin is a simple matter of getting the light into people's hands. After a trial nobody wants to go back to old feeble lighting methods. Hundreds of men are making \$100 to \$300 a month. Here are two letters just like thousands we receive:

"Out of eight calls I sold six. Then ordered in four dozen lots and sold five lamps a day. My patrons all say they are fine after using them a year."—H. B. Stewart.

"Between Jan. 2 and Feb. 20, I sold about 275 lamps. I never saw anything that would sell equal to it."—Charlie Conrad.

Sample Sent Prepaid—10 Days FREE to responsible men. Tell us what territory you prefer, whether you have a rig or auto so you can work in country, how long you have lived in the community, etc., so we can give you full information, agency terms, credit plan and sample lamp for free trial.



Electric Lighting for Farm Homes


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Farm Lighting Systems

It is important that every modern farm home be equipped with an efficient lighting system

The farmer of today owes it to himself and his family to put in all the available modern conveniences possible. Eyesight is the most precious gift the Creator gave, and no one can really afford the risk of injuring the eyes by going on using the ancient, eye-straining kerosene lamps that our grandfathers used. Oculists assert that the great demand now for spectacles is brought about almost entirely by inefficient lights. There is no longer any excuse for this state of affairs, and with good lights to be had at whatever cost the farmer feels he can afford, being without them is little short of criminal negligence.

All over the country there is a great awakening to the problem of providing better lights for the farm home. There are improved and efficient lights now for all conditions, and whether the farm home is a large one with wealth to make the matter of cost of no consequence, or small and in need of practicing economy, as by far the greater number of farm homes are, there are the best of lights to meet their demands.

Electric Lighting

For the large and wealthy farm home electricity undoubtedly offers many advantages. Electric lights are efficient, convenient and safe; and where electric current is at hand it may be used for operating motors and other labor saving devices about the farm buildings. The cost of an electric plant for the isolated farm home will range from \$200 upward. A good plant will cost around \$400. This does not include the cost of installing, wiring, and putting in motors, flatirons and other equipment that is necessary to make the electric plant complete. The cost for the whole outfit may reach from \$750 to \$1,000, depending upon the size and completeness with which the outfit is installed. Some portion of the first cost on many farms may be reduced by using the small gasoline engine already so useful to do the heavy chores around the house and yard, but for some systems the general type of engine which is hit and miss governed is not altogether satisfactory. Engines of this type vary in speed and this variation on a direct driven generator increases and decreases the amount of electric current supplied and thus causes the lights to change in their brightness. The supplying of unit electric lighting plants is a specialized business and care should be taken by intending purchasers to choose a firm which is making a specialty of this business. Some outfits are so finely adjusted that merely the turning on of a light will start the engine going and when the storage battery becomes fully charged, it will automatically stop the engine. The operation of good electric outfits is simple. Very little is likely to go wrong, altho, of course, a certain amount of depreciation must be allowed for on the somewhat large plant. But the chief factor is the first cost, and, when that is provided for, the comfort, convenience, cleanliness and safety which such a system provides will make up many times over the cost of upkeep.

Acetylene comes next to electricity in the matter of expense, and perhaps in the matter of convenience after it is installed and a full line of equipment provided. The cost of an acetylene plant is just about half the cost of an electric plant. The gas may be used for any purpose that city gas is used for. It will run a gas range, and in some instances has been used for running engines. The gasoline generator is more suitable for the small town stores, where competent persons have charge of it. The gasoline mantle lamps are efficient light givers, but they give considerable trouble from becoming clogged and, being under pressure, they make a hissing sound that is disagreeable. There is the one objection to all gasoline lighting systems, that they are dangerous because of the ex-

tremely inflammable nature of gasoline, and this objection is enough to bar them from farm home lighting in general, where children and other irresponsible persons are liable to cause trouble with them.

Great Light From Kerosene

Kerosene has been almost the exclusive lighting material on farms since it displaced the old tallow candle. That it is cheap, safe, and efficient is abundantly proven by the railroads and other large users of lights using it almost exclusively. In the past the red flame lamp has been the only one available. The demand now is for the white lights that more nearly approach the light of day and that are much easier on the eyes. The incandescent mantle has now been brought to such perfection, and lamps have been so far improved that the best of white light can be got from the kerosene lamp. In addition to this the volume of the light is greatly increased, while the expense for oil is cut fully in half. The cost of installing one of these modern kerosene lamps is only slightly greater than the cost of one of the old red flame lamps. It is thus possible for the modest farm home to have the best lights known, and this without going to any expense that will be a hardship. These lamps have another great advantage over other systems of lighting—they last a lifetime when once installed where the life of the other outfits, in common with all delicate machinery, may be placed at from five to eight years. The only expense for the kerosene mantle lamp is for oil, and this can be had at small expense at any country store at any time, and for an occasional chimney or mantle in case these get broken by accident. It will thus be seen that for the great majority of farm homes the new kerosene mantle lamps that produce a powerful white light are by far the most economical and the most suitable. The price is only about six dollars, a sum that any farmer can afford.

That more attention should be paid to artificial lights in farm homes is becoming more and more seriously realized. There is now no more excuse for the smoky, flickering, disagreeable smelling red light from the ordinary kerosene lamp commonly used. Mantle lamps, burning half as much kerosene and giving as much as two or three times the light have been on the market some time and have given every possible satisfaction.

Use Simple Fixtures

Whether a house is lighted by oil, gas, or electricity, simple fixtures are preferable, because they are easier to keep clean than fancy ones and usually in better taste. High central lights are objectionable in a room where the family reads or sews. In such places, low side lights are preferable, and a drop light or table light still better. As a general rule, fixtures which hang from the ceiling should be about six and a half feet from the floor and wall brackets about five and a half feet.

Several fixtures or lights in different parts of the room are usually more economical than one in a fixed place. Right conditions for working processes include provision for plenty of light by day or evening, so arranged that light will fall on the work without shining into the eyes. In the kitchen there should be a good light wherever there is a center of activity—as the sink work table, or range—but it will seldom be necessary to use more than one of these at a time.

The exposure of the room, the color of its walls and the amount of light which windows will provide during gloaming hours should all be taken into consideration in deciding the placing of fixtures. This is true whatever the system of lighting; but the more fixed the positions of the lights will be, the more imperative the need for this advance thinking.

The Country Cook

Tried and tested recipes will be welcome for this column. Recipes will be published, on request, for any dish. Address all correspondence, "The Country Cook, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg."

This week let us discuss some cakes that are a "little different." Perhaps in no line of cooking is there the variety of combination that there is in the sugar, butter, eggs, flour, etc., that go to make cake. Dietitians tell us that little or no cake should be eaten, and if we do risk our health eating cake, to use only cakes of the sponge cake family. Perhaps the dietitians are right, but I notice we all enjoy a good piece of cake and most of us do not seem much the worse for it.

One of my friends in speaking of cake making said, "Oh I always use the same recipe for the foundation of my cake and get variety by changing the icing, filling, etc." Then she went on to say she always used the "1, 2, 3, 4 recipe," 1 cup of butter, 2 of sugar, 3 of flour and 4 eggs and 1 cup of milk. A cup of butter is too much for most cakes, they are much lighter and more easily digested made with less. If one wants a cake to keep a long time, the extra butter is needed, but in these days we don't keep cakes for weeks, most of us I think make a "light" cake and eat it while it is fresh.

Cocoa Cake

This recipe is excellent, economical and delicious. Don't put it away to try at some future date, try it now and I am sure you will paste it in your home-made cook book.

¼ cup butter.
1 cup sugar.
½ cup of cream or sour milk (I use buttermilk).
1 egg.
1½ cups flour.
2 tablespoonfuls cocoa.
1 small teaspoon soda.
¼ cup of boiling water.

Cream the butter and sugar, add the sour milk and the soda dissolved in the hot water, then the flour to which has been added the cocoa, beat in the egg after half the flour has been added. Bake in layers or in one long pan and cut in the middle, put together with the following filling:

Filling

One cup of hot water in a saucepan, mix together 1 tablespoon cocoa, ½ cup sugar (scant) and 1 tablespoon cornstarch. Add 1 tablespoon butter to the hot water, then stir in the dry ingredients, when it thickens spread between the layers. Some cornstarch thickens more quickly than others so you will have to use your judgment as to the amount. The filling must be thick enough not to run off.

Pink and White Cake

This cake looks very tempting. The one I tasted was like nice white clouds edged with pink. It is good served with ice cream or some light pudding:

¼ cup butter.
1½ cups sugar.
1 cup milk.
3 cups flour.
3 level teaspoons baking powder.
Whites of 5 eggs.

Divide the mixture, add pink coloring to half, flavor with vanilla, leave the other half white, flavor with lemon and put in the pan as in marble cake. The yolks may be used for puddings and salad dressing.

Pound Cake

This cake will keep indefinitely and it should have some redeeming trait, it costs so much and is somewhat difficult to make.

1 pound butter.
1 pound sugar.
1 pound flour.
10 eggs.
Work some of the salt out of the butter by pouring water over it and working with the hands. Pour the water off and continue working until creamy, work in the sugar also with the hands, add the yolks of the eggs well beaten, and lastly the flour and whites of the eggs stiffly beaten. Bake in a rather slow oven for 2 hours.

Brown Stone Front

This cake is rather tedious to make, but well repays one for the trouble.

½ cup butter.
1 cup sugar.
½ cup milk.
2 cups flour.
3 eggs (keep out yolk of one).
2 teaspoonfuls baking powder.

Grate 4 or 6 squares of chocolate, add ¾ of a cup of milk, yolk of 1 egg, ¾ of a cup of sugar. Boil until thick. When cold add to cake mixture. Bake in 3 layers and put together with white icing. The last part of this cake should be made first.

Sponge Cakes

This makes a very good dessert and is fairly wholesome as cakes go.

1½ cups sugar.
3 eggs.
½ cup cold water.
2 cups flour.
2 teaspoons baking powder.

Beat the eggs until very light, add the sugar gradually and continue to beat until very light, then the water and lastly the flour and baking powder, flavor with vanilla. Bake this in gem pans, and when cold cut a piece from the top, fill the hollow with whipped cream or a thick boiled custard, put the top on again and serve.

Fig Cake

A correspondent from the United States sends the following recipe for fig cake (3 layers):

2 cups sugar.
1 cup butter.
1 cup milk.
3½ cups flour.
3 teaspoons baking powder.
Whites of 5 eggs, vanilla flavoring.

Mix in order given. Put together with the following filling: 2 cups sugar, ¼ cup water. Boil until it will form a soft ball in cold water. Pour over the beaten whites of 2 eggs, when it begins to stiffen add 1 pound chopped figs.

Spice Cake

The same contributor sends a spice cake that is not too expensive and is, I am sure, good: 2 cups brown sugar, 2 cups flour, 1 scant cup sour milk or buttermilk, ½ cup butter, 4 eggs (save whites of 2 for icing), 1 teaspoon cinnamon, ½ teaspoon cloves, ½ teaspoon nutmeg, 1 teaspoon soda in milk.—Mrs. V. H. M.

Anchovy Paste

Mrs. M. asks for the recipe for anchovy paste that was published some time ago.

¼ pound butter.
3 eggs well beaten.
6 tablespoonfuls of essence of anchovy.
Simmer a few minutes in a saucepan. Let cool, stir with a fork. When well stirred put in pots.—Mrs. L. G.

Walnut Wafers

In the way of drop cakes there is nothing much better than walnut wafers.

1 large cup of brown sugar.
1 cup walnuts chopped.
A little salt.
About 7 level tablespoonfuls flour.
½ teaspoon baking powder.
½ teaspoon vanilla.

Pour in a pan lined with butter paper, when nice and brown cut in strips. You have to do this while they are hot or they will stick to the paper.

Parkins

These are almost as good as those made with nuts.

Half cup butter, ½ cup sugar, 2-3 of a cup of molasses, 1 cup rolled oats, 1½ cups white flour to which add ½ teaspoon cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg. When this is well mixed beat in 1 egg. This will form a very stiff batter, drop in teaspoonfuls on a well buttered pan and bake in a moderate oven.

Nut Cookies

Beat 4 eggs very light, yolks and whites separately. Beat into the yolks 2 scant cups sugar and 2 cups nuts. Sift 2 teaspoons baking powder with 2 cups flour and add to other ingredients. Drop small spoonfuls on buttered pans and bake.



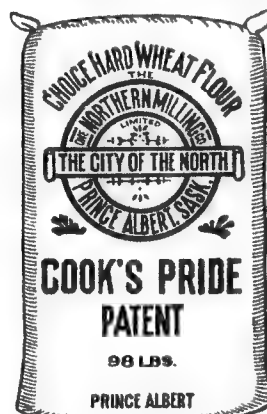
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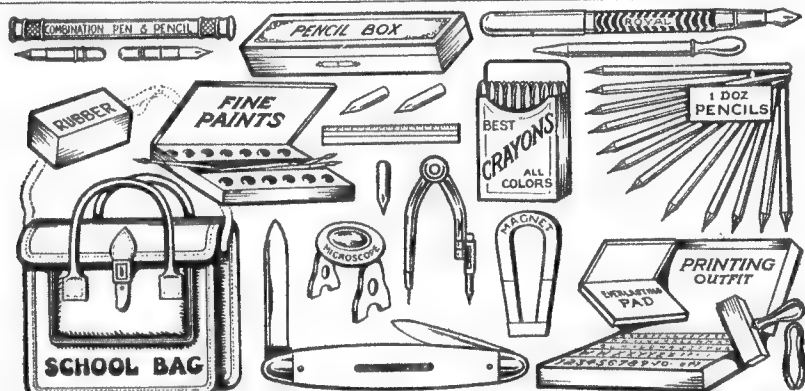


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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

WILL YOU PROMISE?

I was just wondering the other day how many of our boys and girls in the Young Canada Club and those out of it who read the letters but have not yet joined the club, will enter into a pact with me to find out all they possibly can during the coming spring and summer about the birds in the neighborhood where they live without stealing an egg or touching a single poor defenceless little bird.

It is really, of course, the only way to find out anything about birds that is worth knowing, for when one has taken a gun and shot the bird it is all over, and when it has been taken home and caged up it has no way of showing you all the clever tricks it has learned from its mother, and which she learned from her mother and so on thru years and years of bird life.

I should be glad to have any boys and girls who feel like making this agreement drop me a card or a little note to tell me about it. I may not be able to answer each one personally, but I shall be glad to print their names in the Young Canada Club.

DIXIE PATTON.

THE LOST PIG

One day Uncle John gave Warren a little sow. He kept it for a long time. When she grew up she had some little pigs.

A little boy friend came over to see him. He gave him one of the little pigs. The little boy was very proud of it. He took it home with him, then he put it in a shed and shut the door, thinking it could not get out. But it got out and it tried to find its way home. It heard a wolf howling. It got in a stook and stayed there, but the wolf got it. The people looked everywhere but could not find it.

NELLIE M. BISHOP,
Age 11.

THE GREY TITS

In the spring my brother found a nest of eggs. It was a Grey Tits' nest, and there were eight eggs in it. They were white and reddish brown. They all hatched out. My brother and I went to see them every day. They soon flew away. This winter they came around the house.

I hung a piece of fat up, and the little Tits came and hung on it and pecked at it. In the spring my brother is going to make a little square box and have a little hole for the little birds to fly in and out, and we hope they will nest in it.

We hear the little birds chirp when they come to hang on the fat. They do not go away in the winter time. These little birds are easily caught.

In England, where I was born, there were many kinds of Tits. Tom Tit, Gray Tit, Blue Tit and Long-tailed Tit. I have only noticed two kinds in Canada. The Tom Tit and Grey Tit. The Tom Tit is not so brilliant in colors as in England.

KATHARINE M. WILLOUGHBY,
Hill Drop, Sask. Age 13.

ANOTHER LOST PIG

We once had three little pigs, and one day one of them was lost. We hunted all over the place, but we did not find it. Three days later I looked down to where a lot of crows were sitting on the fence posts, and saw a white animal running around. I went to the house and told papa and he went down to it, and there was the little pig with a syrup pail on its head and it could not see where it was going and ran all over. We took the pail off its head.

HELGIE SVEINBJORNSEN,
Elfros, Sask. Age 13.

HOW I WON MY PET SHEEP

My father has got four hundred sheep and sometimes I have to go out and herd them. He said he would give me a sheep if I would herd them while he was busy at some other work. They are not very much bother, as I have got two good sheep dogs, named Teddy and Hemp. The sheep I picked out is a pet and follows me all over. She had a little lamb and I also made a pet out of her. One day while I was herding them

a wolf came running over the hill, and I did not see him, as I was sitting down beside a little bluff. He went right thru the flock and caught hold of a sheep and tore a piece of skin off her back. I had my rifle and shot at him twice; but I guess I was too excited and did not hit him, but he certainly ran for his life and the dogs chased after him. I am sending a stamped envelope for a pin.

LENA KLIMM,
Age 15. Millwood, Man.

THE GHOST

The other day a boy was going to a party. On his way he had to pass a house where no one lived. While he was passing this house he saw something moving back and forth. He thought it was a ghost, so he ran home as fast as he could.

The next day he and another boy went to the house to see whether it was a ghost or not. When they got there they found that it was only an old white shirt hanging on a line. The boy was very sorry that he had missed the party for the sake of the old white shirt.

ELLEN BENNETT,
Pine Creek Station, Man. Age 11.

THE SQUIRRELS' WINTER HOME

My mother and her five children went down camping this summer to a lake that is ten miles away. We took down two tents and a threshing caboose. After we had been down there two or three weeks, a couple of red squirrels began to build their winter home on a shelf in the corner of the caboose between two tins. They came thru a slit in the bottom of the shack and crawled up the wall. They took up a great amount of hay and straw and anything else comfortable they could find. They began to take up my brother's bathing suit and got it thru the slit in the floor underneath the nest, but found it too heavy to take any further, so they left it on the floor. They then took a stocking of my little brother's and a good many rags and handkerchiefs. After they had made the nest complete they began to steal our food. My mother had left some buns on the table one morning, and when she came back there were only three left, and she found out the squirrels had taken them. The squirrels were very tame. They would run up and down the wall while we were having our meals.

Soon they made another entrance to their home. They began gnawing a hole thru the wall of the caboose at the top, so they could crawl down outside instead of inside, but they hadn't it thru when we left. My mother had to pull down the nest a little to see if they had taken anything valuable, and that is how she found the things that she had lost. When the squirrels found out that the nest was touched they sat in the tree and scolded us, but they soon began to build it up again.

As there were very few nuts this year, I think the squirrels have the best way of getting food, making their home comfortable and keeping out of reach of their enemies, for they can spring from tree to tree very easily. Our dog was very keen on catching them, but he never could succeed.

DOREEN FITZGERALD,
Grenfell, Sask. Age 11 years.

THE HUNGRY WOODPECKER

Every day a lovely woodpecker comes to our house. Outside, on the kitchen wall, we have some meat hanging. He comes every day regularly for his meals. We hear him the first thing in the morning and the last thing at night just before dark. We have tried many times to catch him, but he is too quick for us. One day I heard him out on the meat, then I went out to try and catch him. I was right up to him before he saw me, but just as I reached out my fingers for him, away he flew. He is getting very fat since he started to eat the meat, so I think he ought to make good soup. I can hear him now at the meat.

GERTRUDE LEMLEY,
Age 10 years.

Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE.—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erma Stocking, Dellsle, Sask.
Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the woman's provincial secretary for Alberta.

OUR WOMAN'S CONVENTION

Well, well, Mis' Johnson, fer the land's sake, fancy meeting you here of all places in the world, why it must be five years since I seen you. Yes, I'm pretty well for an old one, but Jim, and me we don't get no younger, you know, and if we hadn't took in that convention at Saskatoon I believe we would have played right out, straight! I do. No, I can't stop only just a minute; Jim's gone to hitch up and if he don't get tied up by the tongue, as the saying is, he won't be long.

Well, perhaps it would be as well to go to the rest room and get a cup of tea; no, he won't mind waitin' and if he does it won't matter. I'm that flustered, you wouldn't believe; you see I hadn't been off the farm for five years, and, honest to goodness, I missed my feather bed more than a little, and me being on the worry all the time, as you may say, for fear the man who is looking after our place would leave the hen-house door open all night, or let the horses get away on him or something.

I woke Jim up one night while we were away (after a good deal of trouble), an' I sez', "Jim, do you think them hens 'll be all right?" He was as mad as a hatter at bein' woke up, but sez' quiet and pointed like, "Look here, old lady, there's a train leaves here at six o'clock sharp, if you get up right now you'll catch it." Then he shut up like an oyster, which was perhaps just as well, as prob'ly if he'd a said what he thought, h'm well, you know what men are.

Howsomever, I want to tell you all about the convention. The first thing we had was a mass meeting on Monday afternoon, and a mass meeting it was, you bet. First thing I knew I lost Jim, but it didn't matter, as a gentleman next me told me who all the speakers were, but the real business did not begin until next day.

You see, as I was only a visitor, I found my way to the place where the women were to hold their meetings good and early and sat and watched them coming. Pretty soon away comes a small bright-looking woman, not one of those 'aughty looking ones like them as sell you stamps at home, and what was my surprise when they said that it was her as was president. You wouldn't think so very much of her until she begun to talk, and then you could tell she had got her head screwed on the right way.

A tall graceful girl sat at the table all the time, writing and writing, so I knew without telling she was the secretary. Gee, but she was a sweet girl; she shook hands with me once and I felt like that sailor who shook hands with the Duke of Wellington, he never washed that hand ever afterwards. The next one I noticed particular was our vice-president. Now she really is something to look at, you could feel safe in putting any weight on her shoulders; but what struck me most of all was that they all seemed good religious women. I guess they go to church every Sunday, and them is the sort we want to rule over us, don't we, Mis' Johnson?

Dear, dear, just you come to this window and look at my Jim, talking like everything; it beats me how that man can talk, why if you believe me I don't have a chance to get a word in edgeways at home. Now I want to tell you about all of them speeches we had. What? You have read 'em all in the papers? Now isn't that too bad? I wanted to tell you about them the worst possible way, but I guess the papers didn't tell you how we were invited to see "Who's Your Lady Friend?" at the theatre, and also to take tea at the university, did they? Ah, I thought not.

Well, I didn't go to the theatre, as I have heard tell they was bad for you, but I thought it would be all right to go to the university, so when our president give it out, and that the street cars would be free too, I just got up and made tracks. A cup of tea never comes amiss, and I wanted to see their poultry anyway.

Well when we got there, there was two of the headest professors' wives standing close to the doorway, a-shaking hands with everybody as they came in, and such pretty dressed girls to wait on us. I sat

down where I could see the people as they come in, and had the loveliest tea you could imagine, sandwiches with goodness only knows what in them, but awful nice, all kinds of cake, tea with the richest of cream, and I guess I'm a pretty good judge too. I finished up with two dishes of ice cream and still more cake. Gee, but it was a great time. And every now and then someone would come up and say, "Let me make you 'quainted with Mrs. So-and-so," or "Allow me to introduce Miss So-and-so to you, Mrs. Jones," until I felt as grand as if I lived there all the time. It was a lovely building too, makes our little school house look worth about ten cents, and a big picture at one end of that man from Indian Head who sent us all those trees, I just disremember his name.

I stayed until the last, for to tell the honest truth I was just plum scairt to get on the tram and go down that steep hill. I could imagine it losing grip of the rails and turning over and over, an' me a-screaming like everything and the awfulest pictures in the papers next day about it, like the war, you know, so I sez' to myself, "No, I won't give my pore old Jim all that trouble, I'll walk first," and walk I did, and glad I am too. Oh, you needn't laugh. I bet you'd be scairt of going up in a airplane. No, there wasn't no accident, but there might ha' been. I walked right across the new bridge, and the moon was shining to beat the band, and the 'lectric lights twinkling; say, it looked like London, only of course somehow different.

Then I'll bet you didn't know about us being asked to the Red Cross rooms to tea. The tea was just as good, but somehow it seemed kind o' sad like; so after telling one of the ladies there as how I would get every woman I know (and I know quite a few, big and little) to knit or else give one pair of socks each, and make one shirt each for them poor boys, I come away, I couldn't stand it no longer.

See? there is Jim gathering up the lines, he won't be a minute now, but I reely must tell you about Floradora. When they asked me would I like a free ticket, I said, "No, sirree, you don't get me into them wicked places, not even by bribery." (You know, Mis' Johnson, I was brung up by my old grandmother, and she never could abear them kind of places), but a lady sitting clost by said, "Don't you be so narrer-minded, if you've never been, you don't know nothing about it." So I thought a minit and then sez', "All right, you give me my ticket and perhaps I'll go."

I hunted up Jim, but as I lost him again directly he wasn't much good; somehow I kep' losing him about every ten minutes reglar, all the time, and the crush was fierce, tho I'd started good and early, and just as I was squeezed about as small as a bit of two by four, the door opened and in we went. I got a seat right in front, and it sure was a pretty little place, with the music playing lovely. In a few minutes the people began clapping. Gee whizz, but I thought the roof would come off, and when I looked up there stood President Maharg and several other gentlemen, bowing and smiling. Every now and then there would be another tremendous round of clapping as one and another well known lady or gentleman came in.

Then the curtain went up, and, er, well, I'm done, I couldn't describe it nohow, the young folks on the stage looked so happy and carefree. It is to be hoped none of them will get married or go homesteading, not but what my Jim's all right, even if he doesn't look so natty as some of them did; and well I guess you won't believe me, Mis' Johnson, but I used to be the living image of the—leading lady I think they called her—Ye-es, I guess I'm altered a bit now, 200 pounds last time I weighed, but them scales was wrong, I know.

Jim coming? Well I guess not, he's talking to the minister now, and no bounds when he'll be thru, and I don't care because I want to tell you all about the ladies who gave the addresses. The provincial representative of the W.C.T.U. was sure the finest looking woman of



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A Very Special Offer to the Grain Growers of the West

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The Weekly Free Press and Prairie Farmer
 FOR ONE YEAR—and the

Automatic Egg Beater
 All for **\$1.25**

For a limited time only we are offering the Western Home Monthly, the Weekly Free Press and Prairie Farmer and the special premium Automatic Egg Beater at the above special Club Price.

THE WESTERN HOME MONTHLY is easily Canada's best magazine. Each issue consists of over 56 pages of high class and entertaining articles, fiction and photographs contributed by authors of repute. It is first and foremost a home magazine, edited with a view to enlightening and interesting every member of the family. You will enjoy every line of every number. Its departments, conducted by experts, offer you kindly counsel and help you to solve your problems. Tens of thousands cheerfully pay \$1.00 a year for it.

THE WEEKLY FREE PRESS is the best weekly newspaper for Western readers. A weekly with the news service of a Metropolitan Daily. Special features and departments of more than ordinary interest to the grain grower.

For a Limited Time only, Both Publications for One Year each and the Premium Automatic Egg Beater all for \$1.25

You will appreciate the good qualities of this Egg Beater. It will do all that other beaters will do—will do it in half the time with one-half the labor. Every housewife should possess one.

There is no need for you to trouble writing a letter, just attach your name and address to this advertisement and return it to the Western Home Monthly, Winnipeg, along with your remittance of \$1.25.

Name.....Address.....

The Western Home Monthly
 WINNIPEG

the lot; but the one who told us about the franchise was one of the best speakers and after what she said I'm going to vote. Yes, sir, I don't care if Jim does kick; then we had a few words from the president of the United Farm Women of Alberta, and it strikes me we shall hear her again before long. But I think perhaps the best of all was given by the very head of the Y.W.C.A. It made me feel as if we farm women should do all we can to help that institution, it does so much good. You see if my little Mollie had lived, bless her little heart, she would have been eighteen by now, and I would never be afraid of her working in any town where there was a Y.W.C.A.; she could board there and feel she was among friends all the time.

Oh yes, and of course our ex-executors, I think they call them, give us a good talking to as well, besides which there was a gentleman who was simply splendid, and another lady who spoke on the prairie mother, but I think after all our own Miss Beynon had the most clapping and the heartiest welcome. What, don't know her? Why she writes the woman's page in The Grain Growers' Guide every week. Somehow we all seemed to fall in love with her, but I kept Jim out of her way, for I knew she would give him the awfulest calling down for buying all that new machinery and me hauling water I won't say how many rods.

Yes, yes, there was lots more, only I can't remember them. Why one of the speakers was one of our own farm women, just an ordinary little woman like you or me, who had lived in a sod shack and driven her own oxen only a year or two back; the women seemed to like her real well. I guess she didn't have no half swelled head when she went home. Now I really must go or Jim will be real mad at me. Yes, I'll be sure and call when I'm in town again and finish telling you about it. Good-bye, good-bye.

MESSAGE FROM SASKATCHEWAN PRESIDENT

Dear Members:—You have elected me to act as your president for another year. Will you co-operate with me in undertaking the work that lies before us? New responsibilities face us, and only by united effort can we shoulder them effectively.

At our convention many suggestions were offered by the delegates for making the next convention even more successful. The most important one was that more time be given to resolutions. As I stated then, if your executive is given any idea that resolutions will be forthcoming there shall be no complaint regarding lack of time. But if we are to have really intelligent discussion, it is necessary that our clubs study the questions first. Therefore, in making out the season's program, shall we all bear in mind this fact? The development of our work in future depends on increased membership. Will each club help by reporting meetings regularly to our secretary, Miss Stocking, and to the local paper? If it is too much work for your local secretary, appoint a club reporter. And just here may I suggest from experience how much easier it is to write those reports immediately after the meeting rather than a week later.

Will each club also help promote a community spirit, by compiling a list of all the women in the neighborhood, voting on their eligibility for membership (see constitution, sec. 4, clause 4) and then getting the membership committee busy. And please don't veto a woman outside your club unless you have good reason to think that she is not a fit associate. We need the broad woman, the narrow woman, the petty woman, the old timer and the new comer—they are all factors in community life. During the past three years I have come in touch with many districts in the province and many local troubles—we all have them—and they are mostly caused by lack of vision.

Your officers cannot make a success of our Association, but you and your officers can. Sacrifice is the key-note of life today, and sacrifice is needed in order to live for our country as much as to die for it. With best wishes.

Yours fraternally,
 VIOLET McNAUGHTAN.

Farmer: "There's heaps to learn on a farm, young man. Do you know what's sown this time o' the year?"
 John Willie: "Shirts for sojers!"

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Instead of paying for shale, clay and impurities, with heavy freight on same, try our absolutely clean, specially selected, DOUBLE SCREEN-ED lump coal.

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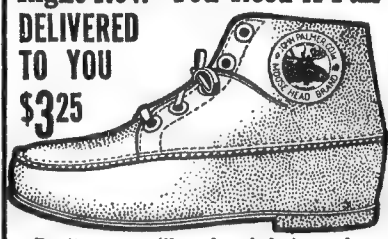
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Send at once—now.
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Palmer's "Moose Head Brand"

are made by specialists, on easy fitting right and left lasts. If your dealer hasn't them, send his name and \$3.25 (postal or express order), stating size, and we will deliver a pair all charges paid to your address, anywhere in Canada or U. S. The same style 8 eyelets high, \$3.75. Write for catalogue G.

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Extracts chiefly because of their Purity and Strength. Other kinds are extravagant, but with Gold Standard the slightest drop will flavor a dish beautifully, and every flavor is true to its name."

25 FLAVORS

Purer and Stronger than the law requires. Full purchase money refunded if they fail to give you entire satisfaction.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS

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Makes Old Razors Shave Like New

No Safety-razor can equal the good old-fashioned razor for easy shaving, if it is kept in good condition by regular honing—stropping alone is not enough. An expert barber has invented a hone that makes honing easy. It prevents "wire-edge" caused by OVER-honing. You can take your dull old razor and sharpen it on this Perforated Hone.

THE HONE WITH THE HOLES

Just like you would sharpen your pocket-knife—back and forth, or round and round—any way you like so long as you keep it flat to the stone. No skill is needed; you simply can't go wrong. Those little round holes in the hone trim off the roughness or "wire-edge," and leave a keen smooth edge that is a wonder even to barbers.


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It made new razors out of my old discarded ones. Shaving is now a pleasure for me."—Milton H. Douglas, Bath, Maine. "I had an old razor I had laid aside. I could not get it sharp. Now it shaves as well as a new razor."—Rev. H. W. McArthur, Gainesville, Ga. "I have fixed up some old razors that 'wouldn't cut soft butter' and they shave fine."—Robert Laking, Kearney, Ont. Thousands say the same.

TRY ONE 30-DAYS

Then, if you don't get the finest shaves you ever had, if it doesn't make your old razor shave like new, we gladly refund price, 50 cents (Large Size \$1.00). At your dealer's, or by mail, prepaid. Write for Booklet "Honing Made Easy."

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has been known since the year 1875 as the complete milk substitute. Cost less than half as much as milk—prevents scouring—promotes early maturity. Sold by dealers or direct from the maker.

Write for New Data See actual figures showing you how to increase your calf profits.

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FREE to stockmen and poultry-men, our 80-page illustrated booklet on feeding; how to construct a house which will accommodate 100 hens; gives dimensions, and measurements of every piece of lumber required. Deals with the common diseases of stock and poultry, and the remedies. Tells how to cure roup in four days. Contains full information about Royal Purple Stock and Poultry foods and remedies.

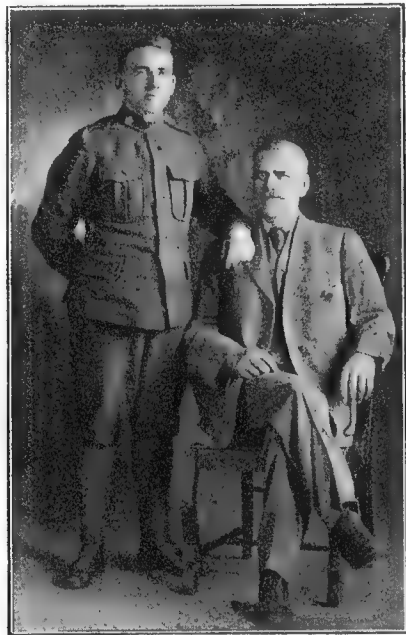
THE W. A. JENKINS MFG. CO., LONDON, CAN.

SASKATOON WINTER FAIR

For the first annual inter-provincial winter fair to be held at Saskatoon, March 21, 22 and 23, a large number of entries have been received from all three prairie provinces. The horse exhibit especially will be worth travelling miles to see. The fair will be held in the mammoth curling rink in the heart of the city, the largest curling rink in Canada. The building is heated by steam from the city power house adjoining. Band concerts will be given daily by the bands of the 96th and 65th Battalions. All the railways are giving single fare rate for return trip.

John Gardhouse has been secured to judge the Clydesdale and beef cattle classes; Alex. Galbraith will adjudicate in the classes for Percherons, Belgians and Suffolk Punches. The sheep and swine will be judged by members of the animal husbandry staff of the university. P. F. Brett, acting livestock commissioner, is arranging for an examination of stallions, as provided by the Horse Breeders' Act, to be held immediately after the show.

A large number of special prizes have been donated, including silver shields by Hon. W. C. Sutherland and MacFarlane's Limited, jewellers, Saskatoon. Contributions have also been received from Ald. R. W. Caswell, E. L. Richards, Gordon, Ironside & Fares, Swift-Canadian Company. The banks of the city have also donated generously.



PTE. POWELL

Pte. F. J. Powell, of the 61st Battalion, Winnipeg, and his father, W. J. Powell, who is well known among western Grain Growers.

Farmers Meet Bankers

Continued from Page 21

the farmers with regard to the further development of rural banking credits; and that a conference should be arranged between the bankers and the farmers to discuss the following points: (1) The extension of the time usually granted for short term credits, so as to permit of the more effective and profitable production and marketing of grain and other farm products. (2) The provision of credits of sufficient duration for the feeding and raising of livestock. (3) The facilities that the banks would be prepared to give to co-operative circles of farmers who might pool their credit. (4) The extent to which banks would be prepared to recognize the additional safety thus provided by granting reduced rates of interest to such co-operative circles."

Mr. Brown was asked to make arrangements to have the Bankers' Association meet with the farmers for a little preliminary discussion, and the bankers came into the meeting at 4.30 p.m. on Thursday afternoon and spent an hour and a half with the Joint Committee of Commerce and Agriculture. Some matters that were discussed in the earlier stages of the meeting were placed before the Bankers' Association and they expressed themselves as very deeply interested in the matter. Mr. Musselman outlined some difficulties that had been experienced in Saskatch-

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This Handsome 47 Piece Dinner Set FREE

A set of dishes that you will be delighted with. One that you will be proud to show to your neighbors and friends. Everyone will admire the pretty, dignified decorations and the beautiful and up-to-date pattern on this splendid English Semi-Porcelain set. We have another set, just like the one illustrated in the picture, for you if you care to have it. You can secure it without one cent of expense, not even transportation. We prepay all charges so that you receive the dishes free at your nearest railway station.



GET YOUR DINNER SET NOW

Everyone likes good dishes. They are one of the things that we must have, and pretty, up-to-date patterns on dishes of good quality are much more to be desired than just the ordinary common kind. Dishes are so easily broken that one has to keep adding continually to the household supply. For these reasons The Guide some months ago decided to offer dinner sets to our friends who wished to help us from time to time in securing subscriptions for us. We began giving away dinner sets late last summer and since then have sent out scores of them to all parts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Copies of a few of the testimonials which we have received from some of those who have secured our dishes are printed on this page. They speak more eloquently than anything we can say. Read them.

I am well pleased with the dishes which I have just received. Many thanks for same. Wishing you every success.

Mrs. R.A.B., Radisson, Sask.

Received dishes O.K. Thanks very much for them. They are certainly nice.

Mrs. F.M., Lousana, Alta.

I have received the dinner set and am well pleased with it.

Miss V.H., Gleichen, Alta.

I received the dishes in good order and I am quite pleased with them. If at any future time I can get more subscribers for you, I will do so.

Mrs. E.R., Wilkie, Sask.

I have received dinner set and think it just splendid. I would like to get a few more pieces to match.

Mrs. F.A.M., Bigford, Sask.

A SPLENDID DINNER SET

The illustration which appears on this page is taken from an actual photograph of the set but it does not begin to do justice to these beautiful dishes. These dishes are made of the best English Semi-Porcelain and come from one of the largest and most experienced manufacturers in England. They are decorated in delicate shades of blue and pink and also are bordered with a fine gold band. The set consists of 6 Dinner Plates, 6 Bread and Butter Plates, 6 Tea Plates, 6 Soup Plates, 6 Fruit Saucers, 6 Cups, 6 Saucers, 1 Gravy Boat, 1 Salad Bowl, 1 Large Meat Platter, 1 Covered Vegetable Dish.—A Total of 47 Pieces.

This splendid set will be given FREE to anyone who will devote only two or three hours spare time in collecting a few yearly subscriptions for The Guide at \$1.50 per year. You will be surprised at the small service we require of you to entitle you to this handsome present.

WE PAY ALL EXPENSES

Your set of dishes will be carefully packed and cased and will be shipped to your nearest railway station all charges fully prepaid. It reaches you absolutely Free of Cost.

Fill out the coupon alongside with your name and address and full particulars will be sent. Mail the coupon today.

Circulation Dept.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg - Man.

Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen:—Please send me full information re Dinner Set you are offering.

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Province

Mr. 15-16

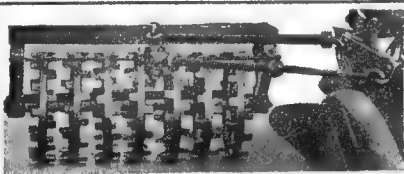
ewan by farmers who wished to buy their binder twine and other supplies in carload lots and had been refused accommodation by the local banker unless they would purchase thru the retail merchant. Such actions were particularly condemned by the bankers present, and they stated that in such cases the matter should be immediately reported to the superintendent in Winnipeg and it would be righted immediately.



A FULL POUND OF HIGH MERIT

The Best 16-ounce Seamless Bag. Uniform Size, Extra Strength. No other cotton seamless bag at equal price compares with the Bemis A. Price \$27 per bale of 100 bags. Less than bales, 28¢ cents each. Also Triple B quality, 12 oz., \$22 bale lots of 100 bags. Less than bales, 23¢ cents each.

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Packs and pulverizes the land, conserves the moisture, increases the crop yield. Saves labor, machinery and horses.

Can be immediately attached to any make of plow. Is giving satisfaction everywhere.

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Send for full information and testimonials.

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Factories at St. Boniface and Regina

We also manufacture

Steel Shingles, Corrugated Iron, Steel

Siding, Ceilings and Walls, Tanks of every

kind, Granaries, etc.

Send sizes for estimates.

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In every locality to ride and exhibit a 1916 Hyslop Bicycle with latest improvements.

10 DAYS' FREE TRIAL. Every Hyslop Bicycle is sold with the understanding that if owner is not satisfied after using bicycle 10 days it can be returned and money will be promptly refunded.

DO NOT BUY a Bicycle, Sundries, Tires or Sporting Goods until you receive our latest literature and special money-saving proposition.

It is all it will cost to

TWO CENTS send us a postal and we will mail Free, postpaid, a handsome Art Folder showing our complete line of bicycles in large size (actual colors); also catalogue of Sundries, Tires and Sporting Goods. Do not wait. Write to-day.

HYSLOP BROTHERS, Limited

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It was also pointed out by the farmers that local bank managers were very frequently acting as agents for hail insurance, fire insurance, life insurance, and in some cases also were actually securing consignments of grain for members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. The Bankers' Association representatives—and there were about seventeen of them present—stated that it was strictly against the rules of their banks for local bank managers to be engaged in any other line of business except that of banking, and they asked that these cases be reported to them and they would be corrected. The preliminary meeting with the bankers was chiefly to put them in touch with the situation and the desires of the farmers so that they could communicate with their head offices in Eastern Canada, and when the next conference is held with the farmers they will be in a position to speak with authority as to how far their banks will be willing to go to meet the requirements of the agricultural development of the West as set forth by the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

It was agreed that at the next meeting of the joint committee of commerce and agriculture there would be a discussion on the relations between the farming and business interests in regard to co-operative trading, which would no doubt bring about a conference with the wholesalers and retailers. Another subject that was put on the agenda for the next meeting was that of the distribution of the burden of taxation equitably upon all the interests in Canada. A sub-committee was appointed to prepare the program and arrange the place and time of the next meeting, which will probably not be held until after seeding.

At the close of the meeting, which had lasted for two complete days, both the business men and the farmers present expressed themselves as well satisfied with the progress that had been made, and they looked forward to a great improvement in conditions as a result of getting together with one another and discussing these questions freely and frankly, and all were very pleased with Dr. Rutherford as chairman.

The Roll Call

Those present at the meeting were: J. G. Rutherford, Dept. of Natural Resources, C.P.R., Calgary (chairman).

A. M. Nanton, of Osler, Hammond & Nanton, Winnipeg.

R. O. Henders, president Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.

Grant Hall, general manager C.P.R.

J. A. Maharg, president Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

T. R. Deacon, president Manitoba Iron Works.

E. A. Mott, general manager Cockshutt Plow Co., Winnipeg.

W. D. Galvin, of the Retail Lumbermen's Association, Winnipeg.

G. R. Marnoch, president Lethbridge Board of Trade.

J. B. Musgelman, secretary Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Moose Jaw.

Joseph Campbell, general manager Trust and Loan Co., Winnipeg.

Vere C. Brown, superintendent Bank of Commerce, Winnipeg.

C. D. McGillivray, Dominion veterinary inspector, Winnipeg.

G. F. Chipman, editor Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

A. G. Hawkes, vice-president Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Percival.

J. S. Wood, vice-president Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, Oakville.

W. D. Trego, vice-president United Farmers of Alberta, Gleichen.

J. E. Brown, vice-president Edmonton Board of Trade.

F. M. Black, president Calgary Board of Trade.

H. W. Wood, president United Farmers of Alberta, Carstairs.

W. T. Devlin, retail merchant, Winnipeg.

Peter Wright, director, Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, Myrtle.

R. J. Avison, director, Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, Gilbert Plains.

R. T. Riley, manager Standard Trust Co., Winnipeg.

Thos. Sales, director, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Langham.

Thos. F. Reid, director, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Orcadia.

John N. Burrill, director, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Indian Head.

L. J. Mylius, of the National Drug Co., Winnipeg.

W. P. Hinton, general passenger agent, G.T.P., Winnipeg.

G. W. Allan, financier, Winnipeg.

S. R. Tarr, editor Canadian Finance, Winnipeg.

SOLDIERS FOR SEEDING

Ottawa, March 10.—A militia order published today announces that commanding officers are allowed to give non-commissioned officers and men in training in Canada one month's furlough for the purpose of enabling them

to take part in the spring seeding, plowing, etc. The conditions attached to the furlough are that the men must be of good character, that leave will be granted only on proof that a promise of work has actually been obtained, and that on return from work each man must produce a certificate from the person or persons for whom he has been working, confirmed under the signature of a clergyman or two responsible persons resident in the vicinity of the land in question, or else a certificate signed by himself to the effect that he has been working on his own land.

The men thus allowed off to help in the first stage of getting this year's crop will be provided with return transportation to and from the locality, not exceeding three hundred miles from the training camp, and they must wear their working suit, leaving their military clothing and equipment with their respective units.

ANOTHER CO-OPERATOR GONE

Death called another leader of organization work among farmers in Canada when F. Miles Chipman died on March 4, at his home at Nictaux West, Annapolis County, Nova Scotia. Unlike the farmers' leaders who have recently died in the west, Mr. Chipman had accomplished his life's work; he had passed the three score and ten mark and passed on to his reward. The old Chipman homestead was taken by the founder of the family as a government grant in 1803, in the heart of the woods of the Annapolis Valley, "The Land of Evangeline," and now one of the beauty spots of Canada. On the old farm is part of an orchard planted in 1809 and still bearing apples every year. Nothing could be quieter or more peaceful than this community where everyone lives on the farm of his father and his grandfather, attends the same church where they attended, send their

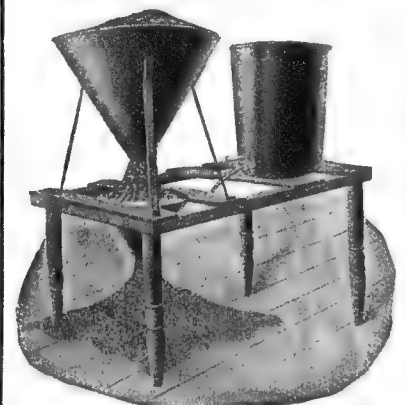


THE LATE F. MILES CHIPMAN

children to the same old school, and at election time each of them votes for the same old party that his father and grandfather voted for.

Fruit growing and mixed farming is the chief occupation, but mixed farming and stock raising is now beginning to be more attractive, as fruit growing is precarious on account of the many pests, the tariff burden on supplies and the lack of a convenient market. In such a country and such a community the late Mr. Chipman was an outstanding and successful farmer, and as a result of his life's work a great impetus was given to the cause of "better farming, better business and better living." More than thirty years ago he realized the necessity for organization among farmers, and assisted in forming one of the first agricultural societies in the province, of which he was many times president. He then joined in the move for county organization and became president of his own county. Finally the organization spread to cover the whole province and he became president of the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, which association devoted itself to mixed farming problems as distinguished from fruit growing. The work of fruit growing was attended to

The Stratford Automatic Pickler



This Seed Grain Pickler absolutely kills smut. It is a one-man machine and handles grain up to 123 bushels per hour. Every kernel treated. Progressive farmers everywhere are asking for them. Thousands in use.

For Sale Exclusively by
Cushman Motor Works of Canada Limited
Builders of Light Weight High Power Gasoline Engines
284 PRINCESS ST. - WINNIPEG

by the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association, of which Mr. Chipman was an active member and which he served thru various offices, including its presidency. Like the farmers of the West, the apple growers of Nova Scotia some years ago discovered that the only way to market their apples successfully was to market them thru their own organization instead of allowing themselves to be fleeced year by year by speculators. The result was that local groups were incorporated for packing and shipping and these organized into a central selling agency. At the time this work was gotten well under way Mr. Chipman was growing old, but he nevertheless took an active part in the organization, and for some years was president of the Middleton Fruit Co. In addition to this work in such organizations he was a practical farmer with progressive ideas, and on his own farm he demonstrated the wisdom of the views which he held, and his farm was one of the points of attraction in the district. Over two years ago as his health began to fail he retired from active labor and lived quietly at his home until his death. He leaves four sons, three of whom are farming near the old home and the fourth is editor of the Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. He also leaves two daughters, living near home.

DEPUTY RESIGNS

A. J. McMillan, who has been deputy minister of agriculture for Manitoba since last October, has retired from the position. His resignation was tendered some time ago and has now taken effect. Mr. McMillan is returning to his old profession of agricultural journalism. He was for some years associate editor of the Nor'West Farmer, and he now resumes connection with this paper as editor-in-chief. Mr. McMillan has been an active and progressive public servant, and his retirement from office will occasion much regret. It is understood that Mr. McMillan was recently offered, but declined, the position of professor of animal husbandry in a leading agricultural college.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$6,729.28
A. Friend, Kaleida	5.00
Sarah, Willie, Margaret, Henry and Agnes Robinson and Wesley Denham, Ridgeclough, Alta	2.00
Wm. Vernon Conlin, Kennell	10.00
James Pettendrich, Kennell	3.00
A. L. Wishart, Portage la Prairie, Man.	25.00
Mrs. J. W. Chine, Zelma, Sask.	5.10
A Western Farmer, Wiston, Sask.	5.00
Wm. Lindsay, Minota, Man.	11.00
Total	\$6,795.38

Red Cross Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$1,342.05
Collected by W. Eggleston, Neidmore, Alta.	5.00
Total	\$1,347.05

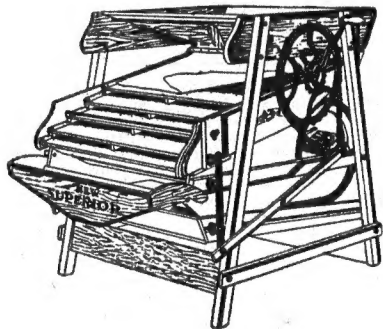
CUSHMAN LIGHT WEIGHT ENGINES

FOR ALL FARM WORK 4 TO 20 H.P.

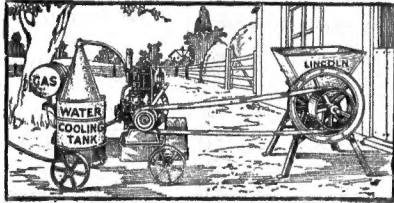
Cushman 4-Cycle Engines are built to run without trouble and to do things no other engines will do. They represent a great advantage over ordinary stationary engines, in vertical balanced design, material and workmanship. Highly efficient because of light weight, higher speed, reduced friction and lower operating cost. Cushman Engines are the lightest weight farm engines in the world, yet they are even more steady running, quiet and dependable than most heavy engines, because of Throttle Governor, perfect balance and almost no friction nor vibration. Direct water circulation pump, preventing overheating, even on all-day run. May be run at any speed desired; speed changed while running. Enclosed Crank Case, gears running in bath of oil. Equipped with Schebler Carburetor and Friction Clutch Pulley. Mounted on Truck or Skid as preferred. Because of very steady speed, the Cushman makes the best power for Cream Separators or Milking Machine, or for electric lighting outfits.

CUSHMAN COMBINATION THRESHER

8 h.p. with Straw Carrier and Hand Feeder. 15 h.p. with Wind Stacker and Hand Feeder. 20 h.p. with Wind Stacker and Self-Feeder. Equipped with the famous Cushman 2-Cylinder Engines

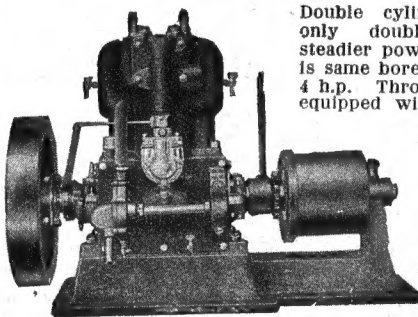


4 h.p. Saves a Team on the Binder



The 4 h.p. Cushman is the one practical Binder Engine. Its light weight and steady power permit it to be attached to rear of binder. With a Cushman you can cut from 8 to 10 acres more and with less horses. If in heavy or tangled grain, and the sickle chokes, all you need do is to stop the team; the engine clears the sickle. Binder runs the same, whether horses go fast or slow or stop. Binder will wear several years longer, as it is not jerked faster and slower by the horses. Attachments furnished for any binder.

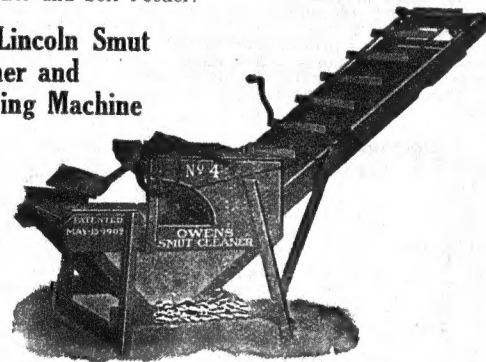
8 h.p. Weight 320 lbs.



Double cylinders mean not only double power, but steadier power. Each cylinder is same bore and stroke as in 4 h.p. Throttle governed and equipped with Schebler Carburetor and Friction Clutch Pulley. A splendid powerful engine for heavier work than 4 h.p. can handle, such as heavy grinding, small threshers, etc., or for any power from 3 to 9 h.p.

Talk with your dealer about the Cushman line or write for free Catalogue
Also just added "Stratford Automatic Grain Pickler"

The Lincoln Smut Cleaner and Pickling Machine



No machine can equal them for treating seed grain. Made in two sizes. Sold on a positive guarantee to prevent smut.

With high prices assured for grain next year, every farmer will realize the necessity of treating his seed grain so that he may have an increased yield of perfect quality grain.

Lincoln Smut Cleaners separate smut balls, wild oats, king heads and all light seeds from wheat, also wild oats and all light seed from barley. By them the farmer can get perfect results. The grain is thoroughly pickled and elevated into the wagon box, being dried by the draining through elevator sieve. An automatic skimmer removes all impurities over a drainer-sieve at tail of machine, ejecting same, while wasting none of the pickling solution. Capacity 30 to 75 bushels per hour. No. 3 machine handles 30 to 50 bushels per hour; No. 4, 50 to 75 bushels, accommodating either the small farmer or the large grain raiser. Strong construction, heavy timber; rustless solution tanks of 30 to 50 gallons capacity. Write to-day for particulars.

Cushman Motor Works of Canada, 284 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.

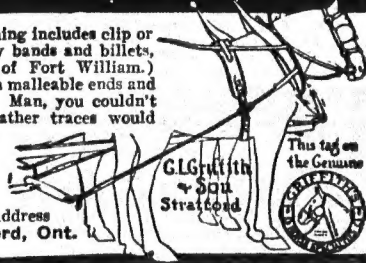
Builders of Light Weight Engines for Farm and Binder use. Distributors of Reliable Power Driven Machines, such as Fanning Mills, Grinders, Saws, Cream Separators, Power Washing Machines, etc. Also Barn Door Hangers and Mountaineer Neckyoke Centres

\$11.00 fits out a work team

This complete draught for heavy teaming includes clip or hook hames, hame straps, wide leather plow pads, belly bands and billets, and the Griffith Giant Rope Trace. (\$12.00 west of Fort William.) Giant Rope Traces alone, complete with malleable ends and electric-weld heel chains at \$4 a set! Man, you couldn't repair an old set for that price. Leather traces would cost four times as much. (\$4.50 west of Fort William.)

Griffith's GIANT ROPE Trace

See them at your dealer's or write us for booklet. Address G. L. Griffith & Son, 70 Waterloo St., Stratford, Ont.



Here is Your Opportunity To Get HIGHEST GRADE BARBED WIRE



We do not handle shorts
nor seconds.

Four-Point Wire.

Whether you want a spool or a carload we are in position to supply. Prices are steadily advancing. Write us today stating how much you require, we will quote delivered prices on barbed wire as well as farm fencing.

C. S. JUDSON CO. LIMITED

Winnipeg

Canada

PLENTY OF TIME

A story is being told of E. M. Burgess, vice-president and general manager of the Mountain State Telephone and Telegraph Company, of Denver, who was making a motor tour of inspection thru Southern Utah. That state employs some of its convicts in the construction of roads. While on a narrow road the motor party stopped at a shallow creek,

which they were about to ford, to put water in the radiator, and so on.

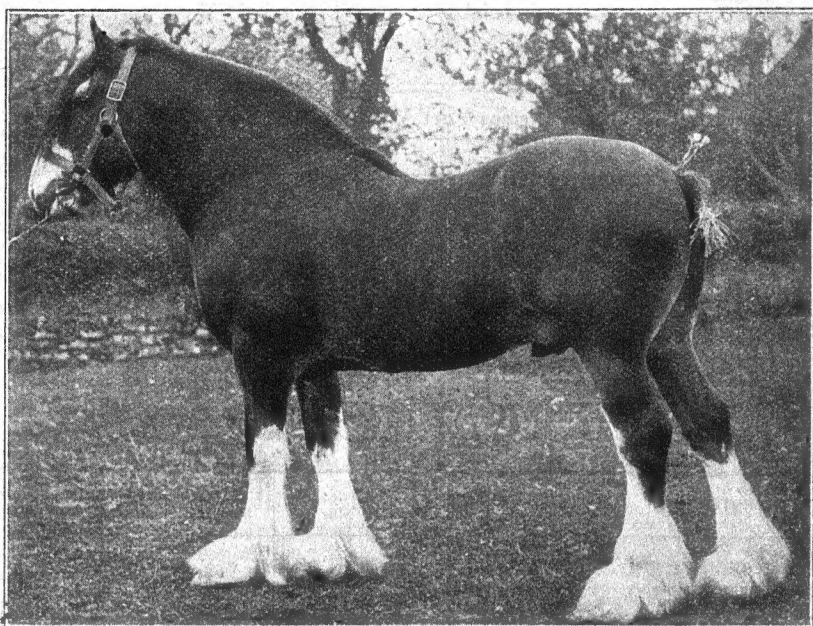
A convict, hauling a load of crushed stones, pulled up behind them. The chauffeur being delayed a bit, Mr. Burgess turned to the convict and apologetically said:

"We'll pass on in just a moment."

"Oh, no hurry," the convict placidly replied. "I've got twenty years!"

200 Pedigree 200 Clydesdales

DIRECT SUPPLY



LORD SCOTT, 14249

Bred by the Earl of Strathmore, Glamis Castle, Glamis, Scotland
Owned by W. J. McCallum, Brampton, Ont.

200 PEDIGREE CLYDESDALE Fillies and Mares, 2 to 6 years old up to a good size, thick set and quality, mares mostly all in foal.

We also have a number of choice Clydesdale Stallions

Owing to handling large numbers we can sell at prices that will astound you. During March and April we will be shipping to different points throughout the West. We shall not be attending any of the Winter Fairs in Western Canada this year.

To reliable intending purchasers: We will send you a filly or pair of mares or a stallion on approval at our own risk and expense.

Terms to suit at Ontario rates of interest. Address communications to—

W. J. McCALLUM - Brampton, Ont; or Cecil Hotel, Brandon

Bankers: Union Bank of Canada, Brandon, Man.

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg		Toronto Mar. 9	Calgary Mar. 11	Chicago Mar. 11	St. Paul Mar. 11	COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg		Calgary Feb. 25	Saskatoon Feb. 26	Regina Mar. 10	Brandon March 4
	Mar. 13	Year Ago						March 13	Year Ago				
Cattle	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	Butter (per lb.)						
Choice steers	7 00-7 40	7 00-7 40	8 00-8 50	7 25-7 50	9 00	7 00-9 00	Fancy dairy	24c-26c	25c	32c-35c		28c	27c
Best butcher steers and heifers	7 50-7 75	7 25-7 50	7 75-8 10	6 25-7 25	7 10-8 60	6 00-8 25	No. 1 dairy	24c-25c	21c-22c	30c	25c	25c	26c
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	6 50-7 25	6 75-7 00	7 25-7 75		6 50-8 60	4 75-7 50	Good round lots	17c-19c	18c-20c	25c	20c	23c	25c
Best fat cows	5 75-6 25	6 25-6 50	6 25-7 00	5 75-6 25	3 45-8 60	4 25-7 50	Eggs (per doz.)						
Medium cows	5 25-5 50	5 25-5 75	5 50-5 75	5 25-5 75	3 60-8 60	4 25-7 00	Subject to candling				35c		28c
Common cows	4 00-4 50	4 25-4 75	5 25-5 50	4 50-5 75	3 60-8 60	4 25-7 00	New Laid	20c-25c	20c	52c-55c	40c	23c	32c
Choice heifers	6 50-7 00	6 50-7 00	7 50-7 75	6 00-6 75		4 25-7 00	Potatoes						
Best bulls	5 50 6 00	5 00 5 25	6 50-7 25	4 75-5 25		4 25-7 00	In sacks, per bushel, new	75c-85c	55c-60c	70c	75c	75c	90c
Common and medium bulls	4 75-5 00	4 25 4 50	5 75-6 50			4 00-6 75	Milk and Cream						
Best feeding steers	6 25-6 75	6 00-6 50	6 25-7 25	5 75-6 25		4 50-7 50	Sweet cream (per lb. butter-fat)	38c	35c	35c-37c			35c
Best stocker steers	6 00-6 25	5 50-6 00	6 00-6 75			4 50-7 35	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter-fat)	34c	31c	30c-34c			32c
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$65-\$80	\$60-\$70	\$80-\$100	\$75-\$85			Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)		\$2.25	58c per lb. of butter-fat			\$2.50
Common milkers and springers (each)	\$45-\$55	\$45-\$50		\$55-\$60			Dressed Poultry						
Hogs							Spring chickens	17c	16c	20c-23c	20c	22c	20c
Choice hogs	\$9.50-10.50	\$7.25	10.35-10.50	\$9.75	\$9.80-\$9.95	\$9.80	Fowl	13c-14c	12c	17c-19c	14c-18c	17c	16c
Heavy sows	\$6.75-\$7.60	\$5.50					Ducks	15c	15c	18c-20c	14c-18c	17c	
Stags	\$4.50	\$4.75					Geese	15c	12c		18c	18c	
							Turkeys	19c	18c-20c	23c-25c	22c-25c	22c	20c
Sheep and Lambs							Hay (per ton)						
Choice lambs	\$8.00-\$8.50		10.50-13.00	\$8.50-\$9.75	\$9.75-11.55	\$5.50-10.50	No. 1 Red Top	\$14	\$14			\$20	
Best killing sheep	\$7.00-\$7.50		\$9.00-\$9.50	\$7.50	\$8.25-\$8.85	\$8.00	No. 1 Upland	\$12	\$12	\$9	\$10-\$12	\$18	\$12
							No. 1 Timothy	\$16	\$16	\$14	\$12		
							No. 1 Midland	\$11	\$10-\$12		\$9-\$10		

Farmers' and Gardeners' Produce Exchange Limited

Highest price paid for All your Farm Products

PROMPT RETURNS GUARANTEED

Under control of Manitoba Grain Growers' Association

305 Carlton St., Winnipeg

Fish! Fish! Fish!

Fresh white fish and trout direct from our nets to the consumer. We want every farmer in Western Canada to get our price list telling you just what the fish will cost delivered at your station.

DAVIS PRODUCE CO.

P. O. BOX 203
THE PAS - Manitoba

LIVE HENS WANTED

Hens 15c
Young Ducks 17c
Geese 16c

Turkeys and Spring Chikens best market price.

For good Heavy Hens ask for prices. These prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash on receipt of shipment.

ROYAL PRODUCE & TRADING CO. - 97 Alkns St., WINNIPEG

BUTTER and EGGS

We are now in a position to handle the above produce in any quantity and should be glad to have you write us for prices. Also get our prices on dressed Hogs and Hides. You will receive prompt remittance for any shipment made to

WESTERN PRODUCE CO.
333 WILLIAM AVE., WINNIPEG

Egg Cases, Butter Boxes

Also shooks, boxes and crates of all kinds. Obtain our quotations before purchasing elsewhere.

PHONE M 5593

Western Cooperage Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

WOLF PELTS WANTED AT ONCE

Ship by Express to

W.C. Davis, Springside, Sask.
AND GET HIGHEST MARKET PRICES.

If Your Horse Could Talk



He would tell you that he can do lots more work when the wagon wheels are greased with

MICA AXLE GREASE

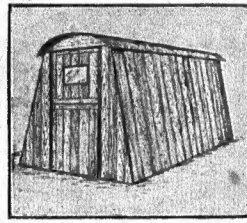
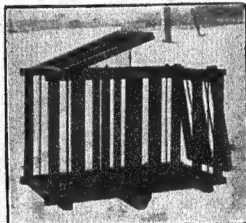
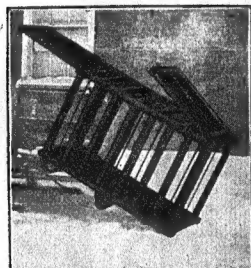
Mica Axle Grease fills the pores of the axle. Makes a perfect bearing surface. Reduces friction to a minimum.

Dealers Everywhere

The Imperial Oil Company Limited

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

Hog Crates and Colony Houses



Price 10.00

Price \$18.00

Move your hogs, calves, sheep or poultry in one of these crates, and get one of our Colony Houses for your hogs. The Everlasting Crate is mounted on hardwood roller; wood used is solid oak, mortised with steel studs, and trussed with steel rods. You can't break them and hogs or sheep look 50 per cent. better when shipped in these crates. Easily returned to shipper on account of lightness and strength.

OUR HOG AND POULTRY PORTABLE COLONY HOUSES are built on skids for easy moving; 8 feet by 6 feet 6 inches; doors are fitted so that the lower half hangs loose for hog to open in or out, and are always closed. Shipped knocked down and can be assembled in a few minutes; metal roof and nicely painted. GET OUR FREIGHT-PAID PROPOSITION AT ONCE.

Christiansen Harrow Works 331 Austin St., Winnipeg

Live Poultry Wanted

We guarantee to pay you prices here quoted. These prices are for live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg, and if they are satisfactory let us hear from you how many you have and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt returns.

Hens	Per Lb. 15c	Ducks	Per Lb. 15c
Young Roosters	" 14c	Geese	" 15c
Old Roosters	" 11c	Turkeys	" 18c

GOLDEN STAR FRUIT & PRODUCE CO., 91 Lusted St., Winnipeg

FISH FOR LENT CHEAP

Lent Commenced Wednesday, March 8th, 1916

FRESH WINTER CAUGHT FISH

Lake Superior Silver Herring,
100 lb. sacks Each \$2.25

Jack Fish or Pike Per lb. .04½

Lake Winnipeg White Fish " .10

Winter Caught White Fish " .08½

Small No. 1 White Fish " .05½

When ordering state whether to ship by freight or by express. Prompt shipments made. Mail your order today.

Bankers: Dominion Bank, North End Branch, Winnipeg. TERMS: Cash with Order.

CONSUMERS FISH COMPANY, WINNIPEG, MAN.

SHIP YOUR

FURS AND HIDES

TO McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.

Write for Circular

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

SHIP

WOLVES MUSKRATS SKUNK FOXES

In fact all kinds of Raw Furs and

BEEF HIDES

to us, and get full market value.

North West Hide & Fur Co. Ltd.

278 Rupert Avenue WINNIPEG, Man.

HIDES FURS WOOL

If you want quickest returns and most money for your Furs, Hides, Wool, etc., ship them to

Frank Massin

BRANDON - - - MAN.

Write for Prices and Shipping Tags

CASH FOR FURS, HIDES, ETC.

Ship Direct to Us. Established since 1867.

Deal direct with the largest and oldest house in the West. Highest prices and immediate cash returns. No duty on Hides and Furs. Write for free price list, tags and full information.

D. BERGMAN & CO., St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.

LINSEED OIL CAKE MEAL

In manufacturing our Linseed Oil we daily produce tons of meal. Dairy men recognize this as the superb food for all kinds of growing animals and milch cows. Now is the time to feed it for the spring months. Orders filled from 100 lbs. to carloads at \$40.00 per ton, F.O.B. Winnipeg. Cash with order.

THE CANADA PAINT CO. LTD., 112 Sutherland Ave., Winnipeg

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Seager Wheeler's Prize

Winning Marquis Wheat

20 Pounds Free

Seager Wheeler is the world's champion wheat grower. His Marquis wheat has won the International Sweepstakes three times, at New York Land Show in 1911; International Soil Products Exposition, Wichita, Kansas, 1914, and at the same exposition at Denver, Colorado, 1915. He also won the Sweepstakes at the Saskatchewan Provincial Seed Fair in 1915. There is no doubt that Mr. Wheeler has produced the best strain of Marquis wheat in existence.

25 CENTS PER POUND

Mr. Wheeler has sold his Elite Stock seed wheat in 25 pound lots at 25 cents per pound. From the same strain he has been selling his pedigreed Marquis at \$6.00 per bushel. Last year he produced as high as 80 bushels per acre on some of his plots and in the many years he has been farming Mr. Wheeler has never had a crop failure, except from hailstorms.

20 POUNDS FREE

Mr. Wheeler's stock of seed is getting low. We have purchased a quantity of his Prize Winning strain of Marquis to donate to our readers. We have had this seed put up into 10 and 20 pound parcels, which are worth respectively \$2.50 and \$5.00 per parcel for seed purposes. Ten pounds of this seed should seed about one-eighth of an acre, and if properly cared for will produce at least six bushels of choice seed, which in another year would produce enough seed for a large field. Mr. Wheeler will certify to the Canadian Seed Growers' Association that he supplied each of these packages from his first generation seed, and this will entitle the seed to registration.

TWO HOURS WORK

Any farmer who would like to get into Mr. Wheeler's prize winning and money-making Marquis, can do so very easily. We will give absolutely free a ten-pound package of this wheat to any person sending us two new yearly subscriptions to The Guide at \$1.50 each. The only thing we stipulate is that they must be subscribers whose names are not now on our mailing list. For four new subscriptions we will donate absolutely free 20 pounds of Mr. Wheeler's famous Marquis wheat. It is an easy matter to get these subscriptions and will take only a short time. Go out and get the subscriptions and send us the money and Mr. Wheeler will ship the wheat to you immediately from his own farm at Rosthern, Sask. Half rates apply on seed grain, so the freight charge will be only a small item.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

This is a great opportunity for any farmer to improve his seed. It will be necessary to act promptly as seed time is approaching very rapidly and our supply of this wheat is not large. Go out and show The Guide to your neighbors, get their \$1.50. Give them a receipt, send us the money and the world's best wheat is yours. First come, first served. Do not delay. Begin today. Address all correspondence—

Subscription Dept.:

Grain Growers' Guide

WINNIPEG, MAN.

REO



*The New
Reo the Fifth
"The Incomparable Four"*

Duty Paid \$1225 f.o.b. Lansing, Mich. U.S.A.

On the Subject of—Commercial Integrity

WE REO FOLK BELIEVE—have always believed and from the first have based the Reo Policy on the belief—that ultimate supremacy in the automobile industry will redound to that concern that has the most scrupulously fulfilled its obligations to its customers.

IT MATTERS NOT whether those obligations are assumed in writing or merely implied in transactions as between man and man, the Reo Folk hold them as sacred.

IF THERE IS ANY REASON—aside from the inherent quality and value of Reo cars—for the splendid Reo success, it is to be found in the reputation Reo has for making good its guarantee.

OF COURSE YOU KNOW—all the world knows—that the Reo Motor Car Company is financially one of the strongest automobile companies in the world.

AND YOU KNOW that it is also one of the pioneers in the industry—so that financial strength is not due to lucky chance nor to a brief period of prosperity.

REO STANDING—financially and in the hearts of buyers—is the result of a policy firmly founded in the beginning and consistently carried out through a long period of years.

BUT ALL THAT would not matter if the heart of Reo were not sound.

IT WOULD NOT MATTER how much money there was back of the Reo guarantee if there were not also Reo Integrity and Reo Good Intent.

NOR WOULD IT MATTER how broad the experience, nor how great the skill of Reo engineers, if that skill were applied to designing for "selling" rather than for service.

THAT IS WHY, knowing the Reo Folk and their ideals, you'll feel more safe in selecting a Reo than any other car of similar size or price class.

SPEAKING OF SIZE—do you realize what a big, as well as beautiful car is that New Reo Six?

IT'S A FULL 7-PASSENGER CAR—126-inch wheelbase and on cantilever springs, giving the fullest passenger space and the utmost in luxurious qualities.

DEMAND IS TREMENDOUS—and output of this 7-passenger Six is limited. So if you'd have the most luxurious equipage and the sweetest running car the Reo Folk have ever turned out, your order should be in our hands at once. Today won't be a minute too soon.

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LANSING, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

(134-A)

Duty Paid \$1700 f.o.b. Lansing, Mich. U.S.A.

The New **REO "SIX"**

